UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH

Dar. Rm.
HA571
A3
~~1862~~
6th

LIBRARY

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Ohio. # COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

COLUMBUS:
RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.
1863.

COLUMBUS, February 4, 1863.

His Excellency DAVID TOD, *Governor of Ohio:*

SIR: I have the honor to present, through you, to the General Assembly of Ohio, my Sixth Annual Report on Statistics.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
Commissioner of Statistics.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

The events of the last year have been so extraordinary in the history of our country, that it has required some variations in a department so purely scientific as that of statistics. The war has made great changes in all the movements of life and industry; and Ohio, in proportion to her numbers, has shared as largely, in contributions of men and means, an any State whatever. Hence it is proper to give, in some measure, the statistics of these contributions. There are some movements, on the part of both the citizens and the State, which if not recorded in some permanent form will be lost in the general chaos of transient events. It is only statistics which can make history perfect. I have, therefore, embodied in this report as much of military statistics as I can obtain; though that is necessarily imperfect, since I had to depend only on voluntary information. Some classification of facts, in relation to our proportion of men, of taxes under the international revenue law, of the operations of the Sanitary Commission, of the hospitals, diseases and losses (however imperfect), will, I think, be interesting for the present and for future time. Something less of agricultural affairs is necessary, since we have now twelve years of continuous observations; and all the facts in relation to that subject have been fully compiled and classified in my former reports. Taken as a whole, all the branches of ordinary industry have progressed, notwithstanding the war, with great uniformity. Health, climate, productions, and all the ordinary operations of human life, have gone on so smoothly and prosperously in the midst of this great war, that it must be regarded as one of the extraordinary phenomena of history—and Ohio as one of the most favored States. Except the number of men who have gone into the field, and the losses by actual war, there is very little diminution in any of the active elements of society. The diminution which has taken place is in those movements which obviously would be most readily affected by war. There is a reduction, though not very large, in the number and value of "new structures"—that is, buildings and improvements. There is some reduction in the number of marriages, in consequence of the absence of so many young men. There is also a reduction in the amount of money secured by mortgage; indicating, as in the case of buildings and improvements, a smaller number of new enterprises, and a reduction of loans made for such purposes. With these exceptions, no considerable changes have taken place in the general movement of the State. Agricultural labor and the return of the crops have come up to the average of the last five years. Manufacturing industry has been reduced in some departments, such as iron and coal; but in others, such as clothing, cured meats, fire-arms and military equipments, have been largely increased. On the whole, the aggregate industry of Ohio has shown comparatively little reduction from the absence of so large a body of men. There are some districts, in the same State, which are represented to be in even a better condition than in the years prior to the war. This, however, is only in consequence of some local advantages, in reference to special crops, or new enterprises. It is beyond doubt, that the reduction of one-fourth the able-bodied laborers of the State must, if continued, soon produce an evident reduction in the products of industry. It is in fact the deduction of so much labor from the general aggregate, and is on too large a scale to be wholly supplied by the increase of population or the advantages of machinery.

With these general remarks, I shall commence the detailed statement of my report.

Article I. CLIMATOLOGY.

No year in the last ten has been marked with so much uniformity of temperature and of seasons as this; and none been attended with so few unusual natural phenomena. A single fact only is to be remarked in the otherwise uniform course of the seasons. In January, February, and the early part of spring, there fell an unusual amount of rain, which, with melted snow, swelled all the western rivers, and made navigation in the spring and summer uncommonly good. It was this swelling of the rivers—especially of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Kanawha—which enabled our gunboats to take so active a part in the war, and contributed largely to our successes at Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Columbus and Memphis These rains and unusual flow of water continued till May, and did not cease suddenly, so that there was no drougth in the early part of the summer. But as it is an established law of climate that the temperature and the fall of water have general averages, from which there is but little departure in each year, it follows that, if there be a very heavy fall of water in the early part of the year, there must be, in some part of the remaining year, a compensation by a partial drougth. That was the case in this year. Fortunately the drought was not sensibly felt till August, when the wheat and hay were safe from its effects, and the corn nearly filled out. The drought of August and September, however, was very injurious to the corn. In some counties the crop was not much over half an average, and in others it fell short from one-fourth to one-third. In a few counties only was it a full crop.

The following note of the frosts of last spring I copy from a letter of Mr. Jacob Ihrig, of Wayne county, in the north center of the State. He says:

"Last winter was mild. The sugar-making commenced in March, and ended in the same month. April set in fair, but ended cold. On the night of the 27th we had a hard frost; and the 28th and 29th not so hard."

"In May we had 14 frosts, viz: on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th and 29th.

"In the month of June we had two frosts—one on the 9th and one on the 19th. The spring season was cold and wet; and the month of June remarkably so. Throughout the month of June we had floods. On Sunday, the 29th, we had the heaviest flood that was ever known in our county. It swept all the bridges on Little Apple Creek, and forced a new bridge through the culvert of the railroad, destroying it."

In other parts of the State—especially in the Miami country—there was no severity of frosts or floods. On the Muskingum, Dr. S P. Hildreth, of Marietta, says:

"There was but little ice (in the river), obstructing boat navigation only a day or two. Much rain fell during the winter, keeping all the streams full—some overflowing their banks. The spring months were wet, causing delay in the work of the farmers, and in the planting operations. The latter part of the summer was dry, causing a short crop of corn and potatoes."

The quantity of water which fell in the form of rain and melted snow, in the year 1861–62 (ending on the 1st November of each year), as compared with previous years, was as follows:

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Mean average.
Marietta ...	42·67 inches.	46 262-1000 inches.	43 381 inches.	44·10 inches.
Steubenville	—— "	45 95 "	43 01 "	44 48 "
Cincinnati..	36 63 "	42 83 "	37 03 "	38 83 "

The fall of water at Cleveland, from Dec. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1862 (*vide* Meteorological Table of G. A. Hyde), was 34 82 inches. The fall of water at Kelley's Island was 37 01 inches. The smallest amount of water fallen in several years past, where observations have been made, was in Medina county, which is on the ridge or plateau of upland which divides the waters of the Lak from those of the Ohio. The largest amount of water falls in the south-western portion of the State. The difference in the quantity of water which falls on the hills of the Miami country, and that which falls in the region of Medina and Lorain counties, amounts to full one-third the former. In the year past the fall of water in this State has varied but little from its mean average, or normal quantity. The *amount of distribution* of rain is of the utmost importance to agriculture, if not to health. In one year (1858) the rain fell so late and so heavy in the spring, that corn-planting, which usually takes place from the 1st to the 20th of May, was mostly done in June, and not finished till the 1st of July. The result was, the quantity planted fell short 300,000 acres, and much of the crop did not mature before the frosts. In another season (1859), so little rain fell in July, August and September, that the corn crop (which never fails) came near destruction. Corn is, however, a very hardy plant; and by reason of that, and of alluvial lands, the State raised, even in that season, more than half a crop.

The average *temperature* of the year 1861–'62 in several places, was as follows, viz:

	1862.		Mean temperature
Cleveland	51·09	degrees	47 3
Steubenville	52.89	"	51.4
Marietta	52,74	"	52.70
Cincinnati	55 80	"	53.70
Kelley's Island	49 90	"	.....

It will be seen, that the average temperature of this year is above the mean temperature of a series of years. As I have remarked, the general temperature of the year was uniform in its movements, and on the whole highly favorable to agriculture.

We have now had enough meteorological observations, both in this country and others, to determine certain principles, which, I think, may be relied upon with certainty.

1. Climate, though apparently irregular, as to any one day, month or year, *is not so, in fact.* These irregularities have somewhere in the system of nature, *compensations*, which make a certain period of time (whatever that may be) to produce certain aggregate results, equal to those of a similar period preceding, or following. This corresponds, or is parallel to, the orbits of the heavenly bodies, which, in however long a period, always return into themselves, that, in equal spaces of time, however long they may be, the same results are produced. These we may call the cycle of the seasons.

2. This general cycle, or orbit of all seasons, comprehends within itself, other minor cycles. Thus, there must be a cycle of good years, and a cycle of bad ones, and medium ones, before the whole circuit is made, by which a general law, or average of seasons is obtained.

3. We have ascertained by statistical observations, that there are *general averages* of temperature, falling water, products, etc.; and since there are such averages, the principle of *compensation*, which I have described, is fully established. The average temperature of Cincinnati, for example, is just about 52°, and it follows, that if the temperature of one year is above that, some other year must fall below it; and if that should not come, in one year, or two, or three, we know it certainly will come, and hence, we should expect it. We have also another certainty, that if two or three years in succession should rise above the average, there will certainly come some seasons of severe cold.

So also, the average fall of water in the Miami country is about 40 inches, and if it should be 44 in one year, we know it must be followed by a very dry season. So if, in January, February, March and April, (as in the year past) there should fall much more than the usual quantity of water, we know that the deficiency, or a large part of it (of dry weather), will be made up in the latter part of the season. So any farmer, when he finds such a surplus of wetness or dryness, may certainly know, that it will be made up within a year, by exactly the contrary condition.

4. So also, we may be quite sure, that when there is a cycle of bad seasons, there must sooner or later be a period of good seasons. In the case of Egypt, in the time of Joseph, the length of this period was *seven* years ; and we have reason to believe this is as long a period as ever occurs of continuous good or bad seasons. They frequently occur simply, in alternate years, and in this century have not exceeded, at the utmost, three or four years. The years 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859, were what may be termed a bad cycle. The wheat crop did not average, by one third, what it did in 1850, 1851, 1853 and 1854. But, in 1860, there was a great climatic change, marked by these particulars. 1. By *milder winters.* No such severe cold, as happened in in 1855–'56, or 1856–'57, or in 1858–'59 have returned. 2. A greater *uniformity* throughout the seasons. Now, it will be observed, that exactly the opposite qualities, severe cold, and sudden changes, had marked the previous year ; and these are the qualities of climate most injurious to vegetation. In the fall of 1859, there had been a continuance of (more or less) bad seasons for four years, manifested in the inferiority, not of all, but of most crops. The principle I have laid down, that there must be *compensation,* for such periods, was so obvious to me, that I remarked in the report of 1859, (page 20) " If, we can draw any conclusions from the experience of the last ten years, we may fairly expect larger *aggregate* crops in 1860 and in 1861, than we had for the past four years " And, in my report for 1860, I remark : " Considering the constant effort which nature makes to return to her normal condition, and to remain there till some remote causes produce spasmodic changes, we may hope for a cycle of favorable years and good crops."

Such has been the fact. The aggregate crops of 1860 were the largest ever raised in the State ; and those of 1861 and 1862, have, although not so large, come up to the average. There is no evidence that the good cycle has come to an end, and from the indications of the present period, we may expect favorable seasons in the coming year.

ARTICLE II. OF HORTICULTURE.

Taken as a whole, the fruit crop of Ohio, in 1862, was very abundant, especially of small fruit. But, on a large surface of land, there are always exceptional districts. In the entire eastern and south-eastern part of the State, the large and important classes of fruit, apples, peaches, and quinces, were decidedly inferior. The chief enemy was the drought, which was so severe in many places as to wither the fruit on the trees. This seems to have been the case, particularly, in the upper district, near the Ohio. In Mahoning county, fruit was inferior ; in Columbiana, apples of inferior quality ; in Carroll, fruit very poor, except peaches ; in Stark, fruit was inferior ; in Jefferson, apples, peaches, and quinces inferior ; and in Gallia, half a crop of apples and peaches. On the other hand, the counties on the Lake, and the whole central and south-western part of the State, abounded in fruit of all descriptions. In Lake county, fruit was abundant; in Erie county, it was abundant, notwithstanding the grapes of Kelley's Island was somewhat injured. In Loriain, fruit of all kinds was abundant; and in Licking, it was the best fruit crop since 1855. In Champaign, fruit was good, and in all the counties south of that. In the Miami country, fruit was so abundant that peaches, usually for many years past, as high as $3.00 per bushel, and sometimes much higher, did not average (for the best kinds) more than $1.00 per bushel. This fact added, no doubt, largely to the comfort of the invalids in the numerous hospitals, and greatly increased the quantity of canned fruit, put up for the use of the suffering soldiers of the army. Fruit as an article of commerce, like most commodities, has been greatly affected by the facilities afforded by the railroads for rapid transportation. It is well known, that the fruit in the Miami country ripens much sooner than that on the Lake Shore. Hence, in the early part of the past season, the fruit markets of Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, received large quanties of fruit from Cincinnati, and the orchards in its vicinity. So also, the early fruit which appears in Cincinnati, is brought from the districts south of it in Kentucky and Tennessee.

In regard to apples, there seems to have been a falling off, of late years, in the proportion of the supply to the demand. Formerly, the Cincinnati market was supplied wholly from Ohio and Pittsburgh. Of late years, the largest part of the supply has been from Western New York. Indeed, for some cause, with few exceptions, the apple culture of Ohio seems to have been neglected, while that of peaches and pears has increased. The quantity of apples sold in the Cincinnati market probably equals 125,000 barrels per annum, of which the average price is $2.50 per barrel, making $312,500 per annum. At this time, the importation, exclusive of market wagons is 100,000 barrels per annum. The imports of the last five years into Cincinnati, have been as follows:

Imports of	1857-'8	40,023	barrels.
"	1858-'9	24,521	"
"	1859-'60	95,811	"
"	1860-'61	90,000	"
"	1861-'62	100,000	"

Notwithstanding this great demand, the value of apples sold in most years is less than that of peaches, on account of the high price of peaches, which is usually four-fold that of apples. The value of all classes of fruit now sold in the Cincinnati market, reaches one million of dollars annually. This sum is sufficient to encourage horticulturists in continuing their efforts to improve the growth of fruit, both in quantity and quality. Cleveland, in proportion to its population, is also a large fruit market.

In the above account I have not included grapes, since they are chiefly used for wine. The culture of grapes for this purpose is gradually extending. Year after year the hills in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, as well as Kelley's Island, and several localities on the Lake shore, are increasing in the number and extent of vineyards.

Ohio was, in 1860, the first wine State of the Union, and is not likely to be succeeded by any State, in that culture, except California, which, on account of its mild climate, has some peculiar advantages for raising grapes. The quantity of wine raised in several States, as exhibited by the census of 1860, was as follows :

In Ohio	562,640	gallons.
In California	494,516	"
In Kentucky	179,949	"
In Indiana	68,275	"
In New York	61,404	"
In North Carolina	54,064	"
In Illnois	47,093	"
In Connecticut	46,783	"
In Virginia	40,508	"
In Pennsylvania	38,623	"

Half the wine made in the United States is made in the Valley of the Ohio, and half the residue in California. The importance of this product to Ohio will be seen when we reflect that it has increased ten-fold since 1850, and is now worth, at least, half a million of dollars. At even half this rate of increase, the product of wine in 1870, will be worth millions. This product is also a very economical one in the general scale of industry. It is produced on small pieces of ground—seldom exceeding ten acres in extent—which is attended by the quiet, persevering labor of one or two men—except in the wine-pressing season—when, for two or three weeks, extra labor is required. Columella, a Roman writer on Agriculture, has given a precise account of the cost, labor and product of an acre of grapes made into wine, in his day. He makes the capital invested in a vineyard of seven acres, much less than what it is in Ohio,—which is probably owing to the much greater value of money in his day. For the same reason, probably, he makes the price of wine much less. The abundant supply has also something to do with this ; for wine in Europe (of the light qualities) is not one-fourth the cost of wine here. The most interesting part of his statement is, that an acre of ground produced much more wine than it now does. He makes an acre of ground produce 780 gallons. We have cultivators who have produced an equal amount in one year out of ten ; but the *average* is not over one-third of this. By this large product Columella makes the culture of grapes very profitable,—near one hundred dollars per acre,—which it could not be, at the low prices then prevalent, without there was a heavy crop.

I may conclude this topic, by saying the importance of Horticulture in Ohio is expressed by the simple fact, that Ohio is the second State in the value of orchards and fruits, viz :

New York	$3,726,380
Ohio	1,858,673
Pennsylvania	1,479,938
Indiana	1,212,142

ARTICLE III.—GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

The products of agriculture in Ohio in 1861 were not equal to those of 1860, and probably (in the aggregate) were not equal in 1862 to those of 1861; and yet, on the whole, the year was plentiful, and satisfactory to the great body of farmers. There was a very heavy wheat crop, abundant grass and hay, and plenty of fruit. The deficiency was found in the crops of oats and corn. The former seemed to be blighted in many districts; and in a large part of the State (especially the eastern section) corn suffered severely from the drought. In the western section the corn was good in quality, and nearly the usual amount.

Since my last Report, the Compendium of the Eighth Census (compiled by Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census) has been published. The agricultural statistics represented in the census are those of 1859, which, unfortunately for our public reputation, like those of 1849, represent crops much less in amount than those of the year following. The crops of 1860 were the largest ever raised in the State, but those of 1859 were much less. In the aggregates of the United States Census, for Ohio, I observe there are some discrepancies between the National and State returns. The *crops* given in the census are a little the largest, but the *animals* are fewer. These discrepancies will occur in statistics of the same classes, taken by different persons; but the differences are not great enough to be important. It is, in fact, good evidence of the substantial accuracy of both, that the differences are so small.

[illegible] census returns furnish us with one set of facts we could not obtain from our own returns only. This is, the comparison between the amount and value of our products with those of other States. This is very interesting; and that we may know our exact position in the country as an agricultural State, I have constructed two tables—one of the *actual* amount, and the other of amount in proportion to *acres*—for the five States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. The *relative position* of each State is indicated by figures.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Animals.
Ohio	4	3	3	1
Illinois	1	1	4	5
Indiana	2	4	8	2
New York	7	14	1	4
Pennsylvania	6	13	2	8

In some instances other States have raised more of one article than some of the above. Wisconsin and Virginia raised more wheat than New York and Pennsylvania. Two or three other States than the above had more oats than Indiana; and Texas had more animals than any State except Ohio and Indiana.

The following table is compiled to give the proportion of grain—viz., wheat, corn and oats—to the *acreage*, or area, of the above States:

	Square miles.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Ohio	39,964	3	3	3
Illinois	55,405	2	1	4
Indiana	33,809	1	2	5
New York	46,000	5	5	1
Pennsylvania	46,000	4	4	2

This table places Indiana above Illinois in wheat, which is its true position. In other respects it remains the same.

The following is a table of the relative rank of these States in regard to each class of animals:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ohio	1	2	1	6
Illinois	2	3	10	5
Indiana	5	5	3	1
New York	3	1	2	17
Pennsylvania	4	4	4	14

Ohio has the largest number of horses in any State, which may account for the fact that Cincinnati is the largest horse market in the United States. Ohio has also the largest number of sheep, although there are fewer now than there were several years since. Indiana has the largest number of hogs; and between that and Ohio and Illinois come the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, all of which are large producers of swine. The greatest aggregate of animals is in Ohio. Taken in reference to wheat and corn alone, Illinois is now the first agricultural State. But Ohio having a greater aggregate of animals, as well as butter, cheese, wine, wool, sugar, &c, makes their position as agricultural States nearly equal. The value of farms and of produce in Ohio is greater than in Illinois, mainly on account of the shorter distance to the great Atlantic markets. The great expenditure in Ohio for public works of transportation is now returned to the State tenfold in the increased value of its products. The wisdom and liberality which have made Ohio the first State of the Union in canals and railroads, can never be too highly estimated.

Having given these general comparisons, I may now proceed to the special crops of 1861–'62.

1. Of Wheat.—There is a general testimony that the wheat crop of Ohio in 1862 was the best raised in many years. If this be so, it is probably the largest raised in the State; for the *acreage* in wheat has been constantly increasing, and if the quantity per acre is as good as in the best years, the aggregate must be the largest. The product of wheat in this State, for the year 1862, was nearly as follows:

Acreage	1,900 000 acres.
Crop	30,400,000 bushels.
Average per acre	16 "

Several counties are stated to have produced 20 bushels per acre (*vide* Table II.), and nearly all to be above the average, and the quantity sown to be large. The acreage of 1860 was 1,844,677 acres. The largest production per acre was in 1850 (17.3 bushels per acre), and the least in 1854 (8 bushels). The average of the State for eleven years was 12.3 bushels. The *average* ought to be at least 25 per cent. higher, and would be with careful culture. A good deal of land in this country needs lime, notwithstanding so large a portion of the State is limestone formation. The wheat crop, although but little over one-third the quantity, is the one which most farmers count on the most, because it brings them the most ready money, which they need for taxes and clothing. It is also the one which is felt most in exports. If we have raised thirty millions of bushels of wheat, we shall export twenty millions, which, when it has passed the eastern border of the State, is worth twenty millions of dollars. This is a large sum to be brought into any State, and is felt in all the branches of trade and finance. Wheat, however, has been proved in this State not to be reliable, except in rotation (*vide* my Report for 1861, page 14). Wheat is also subjected to more enemies than any other species of grain, and hence is, as we have seen, liable to many and great fluctuations in the crop. So its advantages and disadvantages are nearly counterbalanced. The better way to treat wheat in this State, where nearly all the land is arable, is to treat it as a *rotation* crop, not to be renewed on the same soil except at intervals of two or three years, and to do this on the best corn land as well as uplands. The statistics of the State prove that wheat is profitable on the best lands of the Miamis, and that it will only produce well in the wheat belt of the upper counties, by rotation.

The comparative crops of wheat, in the last five years, were as follows :

	Bushels.
In 1857	25,397,614
" 1858	17,655,483
" 1859	13,347 967
" 1860	23,640,357
" 1861	20,055,424
Average of five years	20,019,209

The crop of 1861 was almost exactly the average. The production per acre of 1861 was 11 bushels—considerably under the average.

2. Of Corn.—The corn crop of 1862 has undoubtedly been less than the average. The deficiency is almost wholly in the eastern part of the State, and the Scioto Valley. The cause is two-fold : first, the heavy rains of the spring delayed planting; and secondly, the severe and late drought withered and reduced the quantity. The statement of Mr. Jacob Ihrig, of Wayne county, expresses very well the general condition of the corn crop in the eastern part of the State : "Our corn crop is not an average. The early planting is tolerably good. Nearly all the late planting is poor. The wet season began in June. It could not be worked. After harvest the drought sat in. Between the extremes, it is a failure." In reference to the drouth in that region, Mr. P. Uhrick, of Tuscarawas county, says : "The summer and autumn have been remarkable ones, there having been scarcely any rains from the middle of July to the middle of November." This was the main cause of the reduced corn crop in the eastern half of the State. The drought was also severe in the western part, but did not begin till something later, so that the corn was further advanced, and in some of the counties the crop was very good. On the whole, however, the corn crop was much reduced. The following

are some comparative tables of crops, and acreage, for several years, including the crop of 1861:

	Acreage.	Crop.	Average per acre.
In 1850....................	1 537,947	56,619,608 bush.	36.8 bush.
" 1855....................	2 205,282	87,587,434 "	39.7 "
" 1859....................	2,431,312	63,730,846 "	29 5 "
" 1860....................	2,397,639	91,588,704 "	38.2 "
" 1861....................	2,266,129	74,858,878 "	33.5 "

The aggregate crop of 1861 was a little above the average; and the product per acre, a little below. It is not probable that the crop of 1862 will equal that of 1861, in consequence of the drought which prevailed in the eastern and central parts of the State.

3 Of Oats —This is generally a large and valuable staple in Ohio, especially in the north-eastern counties. But this year it has fallen off, even more than corn. Even in the counties where corn is good, the oats were poor. This grain encountered nearly all the enemies to which it is ever liable—rust, insects, and drought. It is doubtful whether this crop will come up to the very small crop of 1858, the smallest ever raised in the State—at least in weight, measured by the legal standard.

The following are tables of Oats crops for several years:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per acre.
In 1839	....	14,393,103	....
" 1849.........................	....	13,472,742	....
" 1859.........................	643,613	15,048,910	23.
" 1860.........................	830,104	25,127,724	30.
" 1861.........................	728,722	17,798,794	24.4

The product of oats in 1861 was not far from the average; but in 1862 it will not be more than half an average. The quantity of acres planted in oats is gradually increasing. The largest part of the oats crop is raised in the eastern counties, in connection with sheep and pasturage. The export from the State does not seem to be large.

4. Of other Grain.—The crops of Barley, Rye, and Buckwheat, are probably near the average. The amount of rye and buckwheat, usually sown in this State, is small. But the crop of barley is large, and probably quite as good as usual. Barley is very similar to wheat, and generally follows the same law of production. The following are the Barley crops for several years:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average:
In 1839..	....	212,440	....
" 1849.........................	....	354,358	....
" 1859.........................	109 931	1 638,577	16.0
" 1860.........................	72,564	1 548,477	21 6
" 1861.........................	60,501	1,255,[illegible]49	21.

Barley is grown chiefly in the neighborhood of the large towns, where beer is made on a large scale. Half the barley in the State is raised in the counties of Butler, Hamilton, Warren, Montgomery, Miami, Darke, Preble, Greene, and

Shelby. In regard to profit, barley and wheat stand upon a level. Barley produces much more to an acre; but wheat is much the highest price.

Buckwheat varies in quantity very much. If the wheat is likely to fall short largely, buckwheat is much increased; for it can be sown and raised after wheat harvest.

Of Rye, very little is raised in this State. There is very little demand for it, since whisky is made exclusively of corn.

5. Of Hay.—Although hay is not a breadstuff, and is not very largely exported, yet it is second to no other in importance, and its indirect value. In Ohio, the value of hay is scarcely equal to that of either the wheat or the corn crop, for this is chiefly a grain State; but in the whole country, hay is worth, at the principal markets, more than any one staple of agriculture. In the whole United States, hay is worth over two hundred millions of dollars. At this time, with the advanced prices of corn, and its increased cultivation, corn may be superior in value; but it has not been so heretofore. In Ohio, the hay crop is worth about twenty millions. The following are tables of hay crops:

	Acres.	Tons.	Average per acre.
In 1859	1,340,672	1,366 055	1.01 ton.
" 1860	1,538,562	2,027,160	1.32 "
" 1861	1,461,018	1,708,201	1.16 "

This is about the average in quantity, but below the average in per acre. The general average product of hay per acre, in the State of Ohio, is *one ton and a third* per acre. The largest quantity of hay, as well as pasturage, is in the north-eastern counties, where sheep and cattle are so largely raised. The results in value are chiefly found in the large quantities of Wool, Cheese and Butter raised in that section.

6. Of Potatoes.—The following table exhibits five potato crops, the only ones we have accurately, viz:

	Bushels.
In 1839	5,805,021
" 1849	5 433,751
" 1859	8,752,873
" 1860	9,365,386
" 1861	6,556,901

The crop of 1861 was a little below the average, but not materially. There is but a small section of Ohio—mainly along the Lake shore—where potatoes produce very well, in comparison with the more Northern States. The average product per acre in Ohio is 80 bushels, which is not a large crop.

7. Of Butter and Cheese.—No statistics of butter and cheese were taken prior to the U. S. Census of 1849. The following is the table of four crops:

	Butter.	Cheese.
In 1849	34,449,379 lbs.	20,819 542 lbs.
" 1859	50,495,745 "	23,758,738 "
" 1860	38 440,498 "	24,816,420 "
" 1861	35,442,858 "	20,637,235 "

The product of butter and cheese in 1861 was nearly up to the average; though it does not appear that this production is increasing. On the contrary, there is some reason to suppose it is now diminishing.

8. Of Animals.—It appears from the table on page 17, that Ohio is the first State in the Union in the production of animals. This proceeds from the fact, that, relatively, it has the largest amount of food for them. It is not only a great corn and hay State, but it has an immense amount of pasturage, which is in every country the chief element in the support of animals. The aggregate number of animals raised in Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, in 1860, was as follows:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Aggregate.
Ohio	623,746	1,659,850	3,063,887	2,175,623	7,523,106
New York	505,278	1 973,173	2,617,855	910,178	6,006,484
Indiana	428,131	1,170,009	2,157,375	2,498,528	6 254,043
Illinois	614,044	1,505,481	775,230	2,279,722	5,174,277

The Auditor's Report (embraced in mine for 1860) of the number of animals in this State in 1860, (and which is certainly not too large, being the return made for taxation,) made 690,000 more than the above table shows, viz: 77,000 more horses, 243,000 more cattle, 305,000 more sheep, and 67,600 more hogs. It is probable the census table comprised those of the year previous. The following is the table of animals in this State for the last three years:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
In 1860	700,097	1,902,772	3,368,174	2,242,814
In 1861	737,666	1,849,155	3,934,763	2,571,404
In 1862	741,715	1,824,774	4,448,227	2,765,900

The aggregates of these three years present the following results, viz:

In 1860	8,214,067
In 1861	9,073,058
In 1862	9,781,316

This shows a constant increase in the number of animals in Ohio, and no doubt this State still continues the largest of the Union in the product of animals.

The fluctuations in the number of sheep in this State are very curious, as showing in a very striking manner the operations of the tariff. While the tariff continues high enough to keep up American woolen manufactures, the number of sheep increase, and wool is a very profitable article in Ohio; but when the tariff on woolen goods is reduced so low as to check the American manufacures, then wool is much reduced in price; the demand, in a measure, ceases, and the sheep of Ohio are reduced in number. The following are the numbers of sheep in Ohio in different years:

Sheep in 1840	2,028,401
" 1850	3,942,929
" 1854	4,845,189
" 1860	3,368,174
" 1861	3,934,763
" 1862	4,443,227

It will be seen that the largest number of sheep in any one year was in 1854. The reduction of the tariff on some grades of foreign wool and woolen cloths reduced them. As soon as the tariff was raised, however, sheep began to increase, and are now nearly up to their highest number. The section which raises the most sheep is that west and north of Steubenville.

9. Of Sorghum and its Production.—The attention given to the growth of sorghum in this State, is the most remarkable feature in its recent agricultural history. It is six years since it was first introduced, and it has now become an important crop. Two things are clearly ascertained: 1. That it will grow wherever Indian corn will, whether in warm or cold climates, and requires just about the same kind of cultivation. 2. That it will make syrup or molasses equal in quality to the most marketable article of that kind. Some other things seem to be established also, but not with the same certainty, viz: that, for this purpose, it will be profitable to the farmer for cultivation; and that sugar, as well as molasses, may be made from it. These seem to be proved, the former especially; but it will remain for future years to establish these perfectly. At the present time molasses and sugar are high priced, and the war has, beyond doubt, stimulated the culture of sorghum to a much greater extent than it would otherwise have been. In the competition with low prices, it may not be sufficiently profitable to induce a large culture. But there are two considerations which will probably make it a permanent crop in Ohio. The first is, that sugar and molasses are relatively the most expensive articles bought by the farmer; and although the products of sorghum may not be profitable as a marketable article, they may, like home-made goods, be very profitable to him, because produced by his own labor without money. Another consideration is, that the sorghum plant is of the same character with corn, which is peculiarly *the* staple of the Ohio valley. It will, therefore, be easily raised, and small patches of it will supply sugar and molasses for a family. It is, therefore, probable that the sorghum plant will be permanently cultivated in this State The following table gives the production of the leading States in molasses for 1860, viz:

	Gallons.
In Iowa	1.993,474
In Indiana	827,777
In Illinois	797,096
In Missouri	776,101
In Ohio	707,416
In Tennessee	485 828
In Kentucky	365,861

The above makes an aggregate of 6,000,000 of gallons of sorghum molasses. The whole amount produced was over 7,000,000, of which Ohio produced one-tenth. Since 1860, the production of sorghum molasses has more than doubled. In Ohio, it has quadrupled. The following counties are the only ones from which I have returns approaching to accuracy, viz:

Montgomery county	80,000	gallons of molasses.
Warren county	60,000	" "
Clark county	35,000	" "
Champaign county	15,400	" "
Lake county	15,000	" "
Pickaway county	6,000	" "
Tuscarawas county	60,000	" "

On this data, I estimate that Ohio has made in 1862 nearly *three millions of gallons of molasses,* which is one-fifth the amount produced in Louisiana.

10. Of Miscellaneous Products.—There are several other agricultural products in Ohio, which amount in the aggregate to a considerable value. Of these are the following, viz:

Tobacco.—There are produced in Ohio about *twenty five millions of pounds* (25,000,000) of tobacco. Of this, four millions of pounds (4,000,000) are produced in the county of Monroe. The chief part of this product comes from the counties of Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey, Noble, Jefferson, and the districts adjoining. Tobacco is grown in Montgomery county, and in some other parts of the State. The great part of the Ohio tobacco (about 20,000 hhds.) is exported to Baltimore. At present prices, this exported tobacco is worth three millions (3,000,000) of dollars, and thus makes a large item in our exports.

Seeds.—This is quite a large product in this State. The quantity of flax seed may be put at 250,000 bushels, which, at $3 per bushel, makes $750,000. Clover, Timothy, and other grass seeds—of clover 220,000 bushels at $6 per bushel; of Timothy and other seed, 60,000 bushels at $3—which makes $1,320,000 for clover, and $180,000 for grass. Thus we find no less than 530,000 bushels of seed, worth in the Cincinnati market $2,250,000.

Maple Sugar is another article, of which this State produces 3,000,000 lbs., worth $240,000.

11. Aggregate Value of Agricultural Productions for the year 1861.—Perhaps the best view of the immense agriculture of Ohio may be obtained by stating the actual market value of its annual crops. This we can do with great accuracy. We have the quantities produced, and we have the selling value in the Cincinnati market. That market is probably the fairest to estimate values by, although the prices in the Atlantic markets are much higher; but, since that is chiefly made up by the cost of freight in other States, it is the nearest to actual values by estimating by the prices in our own principal markets. Taking Cincinnati prices as the basis on the 1st day of December, 1861, we have this result:

Corn	74,858 878 bush., at $	40		$29,941,553 20
Wheat	20,019,209 "	1 00		20,109,209 00
Oats	17,798,794 "	42		7,474,493 48
Barley	1,255,049 "	75		933,786 00
Other grain	1,476,452 "	75		1,107,302 00
Potatoes	6,556,901 "	60		3,934,140 60
Hay	1,708,201 tons, at	10 00		17,082,010 00
Seeds	530,000 bush., at	4 25		2.250 000 00
Orchard products		(Census)		1,858,673 00
Molasses	1,500,000 gal., at	60		900,000 00
Sugar	3,000,000 lbs., at	8		240,000 00
Butter	35,442,848 "	16		5,670,857 28
Cheese	20,637,235 "	8		1,850,998 80
Tobacco	25,000,000 "	10		2,500,000 00
Wine	600,000 gal.			400,000 00
Market gardens				860,313 00
Honey and wax				1,441,707 00
Wool	12,000,000 lbs., at	45		5,400 000 00
Slaughtered animals		(Census)		14,500,000 00
Exported animals	(900,000)			18,300,000 00
Increase of animals, viz :				
Horses			4,000	
Cattle			24,000	
Hogs			200,000	
Sheep			800,000	
				1,028,000
Aggregate				$136,567,081 56

This is almost exactly the real value of all the agricultural production in Ohio for the year 1861. It excludes, however, a great mass of products which go into the *consumption* of the State, but have no precise measures—of which are pasturage, forage, vegetables raised for families, milk, etc. These make a large part of the consumption of men and animals.

Of the above agricultural productions, at least three-fifths are exported in some form or other.

The farm lands of the State, including stock and implements, are valued at near $650,000 000. The gross value of agricultural produce is 21 per cent. on that capital. After deducting the actual consumption of products by the people, there remains a net profit of 12 per cent. on agricultural capital; but, as this is produced by the labor of the farmers, it is plain that this return will not be made to one who buys land and hires his labor.

Article IV.—MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRY.

Since my last Report Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, has published the compendium of the 8th Census of the United States—the aggregates of which I gave in my Report for 1860—abstracted from the duplicate returns deposited with the Secretary of State. Some of these details are instructive and interesting, and I will furnish here such as have not heretofore been published.

1.—Table of Manufactures of Iron and of Part Iron.

	Quantity.	Value.
Pig-iron	228,794 tons ore, 94,647 tons iron	$2,397,261
Bar and rolled iron	10,439 "	692,000
Steam engines and machinery		4,865,000
Iron foundries		1,650,393
Agricultural implements		2,690,943
Principal manufactures of iron		$13,195,597

In the above statement the aggregate of pig-iron made falls short of the amount ascertained by me, in the same year, about 10,000 tons. It is probable, however, that the time covered is not precisely the same; and the variation of the iron manufacture, from year to year, is sometimes very great. In 1860 and 1861, there was a considerable falling off in the iron manufacture.

2.—Manufactures of Wood.

Sawed and planed lumber	$5,600,045
Furniture	3,703,605
Aggregate	$9,303,650

3 —Manufactures of Food.

Value of meats	$14,293,972
" of flour and meal	27,129,405
" of sugar	360,000
" of molasses	550,000
Aggregate	$42,332,377

4.—Manufactures of Leather.

Value of leather	$2,799,239
" of boots and shoes	3,623,827
Aggregate	$6,423,066

5.—Manufactures of Liquors.

	Gallons.	Value.
Distilled spirituous liquors	15,160,975	$4,197,429
Malt liquors	6,000,000	1,912,419
Aggregate		$6,109,848

The amount of distilled liquors, given in the United States' census for the State of Ohio, may, possibly, be near right for that year; but it is not half what was distilled two years previous, and hence is liable to the suspicion of error. Indeed, from the amount moved through Ohio, and sold in its markets, it is quite evident that the amount given in the census is too small.

6. Miscellaneous Manufactures.

	Hands.	Value of Labor.	Value of Products.
Clothing	13,196	$2,264,352	$8,615,329
Sewing Machines	114	40,776	178,785
Cotton Goods	670	112,400	629,500
Woolen Goods	509	137,064	692,333
Illuminating Gas	356	135,956	491,748
Soap and Candles	244	....	2,418,972
Printing	....	....	2,150,783
Aggregate	15,089	$2,691,048	$15,177,450

In the above tables there are some branches which, in the aggregate, are far below the truth, such as the manufactures of iron, wood and liquors. The most remarkable of these is that of clothing ; this business has been enlarged by the war. There is no doubt that the value of the products of the clothing manufacture in Ohio is full *twenty millions of dollars*. The above tables comprehend the principal branches of manufacturing industry, but by no means the whole. The *aggregate* products of manufacturing industry in Ohio, is stated by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, at ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN THE YEAR 1860. The aggregate for 1850 (furnished by the census returns of 1850) was $62,647,259. It follows, that the INCREASE of manufacturing and mechanical industry, in Ohio, during the ten years from 1850 to 1860, was 100 per cent. The rate of increase of some of the principal branches of industry was as follows, viz. :

Agricultural Implements	382	per cent.
Pig Iron	80	“
Engines and Machinery	120	“
Printing	450	“
Sawed and Planed Lumber	47½	“
Flour and Meal	88½	“
Distilled and Malt Liquors	80	“
Leather	32½	“
Boots and Shoes	56	“

These are all the branches of which I have the means of making an accurate comparison. There are many others in which the increase has been above the average ; among these, the increase of the manufactures from animal fats has been very great. Oils, soap, candles, and similar articles, are made in this State on an extensive scale. Since 1850, more than one hundred new branches of industry have been introduced into this State ; among these are sorghum molasses and sewing machines. The increase of sorghum molasses I have already described. The making of this molasses employs hundreds of mills, which are made in this State, where this kind of manufacture is, perhaps, better understood than any where else. The making of sewing machines is successfully carried on at Cincinnati.

This review of our manufacturing industry is well calculated to give an encouraging idea of the great internal resources of this State, independent of its agriculture, which, in relation to its surface, is the greatest in the country. The great bodies of iron and coal, the fine freestone, the abundant timber, and the presence in our towns of a large body of the most ingenious and experienced mechanics and artisans, make it certain that the increase of arts and manufactures will hereafter be rapid and profitable.

In addition to the above tables, the following comparison is made in regard to coal and salt:

	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Coal mined (bushels)	8,000,000	40,000,000	400 per cent.
Salt made "	550,350	1,744,240	200 "

The salt statistics are taken from the U. States Census, but the coal from my own. My information of coal mined in 1860 is derived from intelligent persons, who made inquiries in each county. This is not precise; but some counties were exact, and, with the exception of a mistake made in Meigs and one or two other counties, and put in my report of 1860, this statement is correct. The Census tables made the aggregate 28,339,000 bushels for 1860. This I know to be too low. After deducting from the special reports made to me what I suppose to be exaggerations in two or three counties, there remains full forty millions of bushels; this is an increase, on the production of 1850, of 400 per cent. This State mines more coal than any other, except Pennsylvania. The salt manufacture has increased since 1860, and now exceeds two millions of bushels per annum.

Article VI.—WAGES AND PROFITS OF MECHANICAL LABOR.

It is very useful as well as interesting to ascertain, if possible, *a unit of the value of labor* at certain periods. It is well known that the intrinsic *value*, as well as *price* (which are, of course, different things), varies in different periods. If, at certain intervals of fifty or one hundred years, the price of a day's labor was exactly ascertained, and the price of a bushel of wheat, the value of labor would be nearly exactly ascertained. In England, the value of a day's labor is not over a third of a bushel of wheat; but in Ohio it is fully worth a bushel of wheat, and generally more. I mean agricultural labor, or farm. In my report for 1857, I ascertained, by extensive correspondence (*vide* tables on pages 75, 76, 77, 78—86), the value of *farm labor* throughout the State, which was $150 per annum with board, and $14.00 per month and board. Reducing this to the actual cost of board, and it is $250.00 per annum, or 83 cents per day, counting 300 working days in the year. In the county of Columbiana, Mr. Colestoch ascertained the day's labor to be exactly 86 cents per day. These are so nearly equal, that we may safely assume 85 cents per day as the exact average price of farm labor, in Ohio, for 1857. In that year, the price of a bushel of wheat in Cincinnati (*vide* Report of 1859, page 86) was just 80 cents per bushel—6 cents below the price of a day's labor. But we must remember, that the price of a bushel of wheat in Cleveland is considerably higher than in Cincinnati; so that the price of a day's labor, and the price of a bushel of wheat, in the year 1857, for the State of Ohio, was not materially different. In the present period I have no exact data; but in regard to farm labor, I think the same fact remains true. The price of wheat has risen, both on account of a foreign demand and of increased currency; but, on the other hand, the immense draft on labor for the war has increased the price of labor, so that, on the whole, it is probable there is little difference between the price of a bushel of wheat and a day's labor; in other words, the value of a day's labor is a bushel of wheat. Female labor was, in 1857, just 65 per cent. of male labor, counting board the same as men's. The following table, formed on the data furnished by the Census tables of 1860, will show very nearly the value of the common branches of mechanical labor, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Cost of labor	Average per day.
Clothing	6 348	6,848	$2,264,352	56 cents.
Cotton Goods	400	270	112,400	56 "
Woolen Goods	356	153	137,064	83 "
Boots and Shoes	4,259	342	1,340,712	96 "
Illuminating Gas	356	....	135,936	1.27 "
Soap and Candles	212	32	....	......
Aggregate	11,719	7,613	$4,990,464	80 cents.

In the aggregate above, soap and candles are excluded. In the clothing branch, the number of women exceeds that of men; and apportioning the price at the rate, which is found to be true, of their labor, the wages of women, in clothing, will be 44 cents per day, and that of men 68; and, taking the whole together, this is no doubt true. It is seen that the wages of gas-makers is the highest, and that of cotton the lowest. There is good reason for this. The making of gas requires skilled labor, and wholly men instructed in it. In cotton manufacture almost all the employees are engaged in tending spindles, which requires little skill, and nearly all of them are boys or girls.

Taken as a whole, the wages of mechanical laborers are not as high as that of farm laborers—disregarding a small class of skilled workmen in some branches of the iron business, of furniture, and some peculiar arts, farm labor is much higher than that given above; but common workmen in mechanical business hardly average the price of farm laborers. Perhaps there is not much actual difference in money; but if we take the cost of living into view, the farm laborer is best paid. Notwithstanding this, there is a continual influx of men into towns. The reason is probably to be found rather in the *gregariousness* of mankind than in the rewards of labor. The excitement and pleasures of towns draw people there who become wearied with the simple and unexciting scenes of rural labor. The tendency of what we call civilization is to build up towns and arts at the expense of the country, and, in the end, the reaction is disastrous to both.

The *profits* of manufacturing, in some branches, can also be nearly ascertained by the data furnished by the census; which gives us the capital employed, the value of raw material and the cost of labor. The following table is constructed for this purpose:

	Capital.	Raw material.	Labor.	Gross products.
Clothing	$3,021,221	$4,339,684	$2,264.352	$8,615,329
Cotton Goods	250,000	250,000	112,400	629,500
Woolen Goods	623 650	393,340	137,060	693,333
Boots and Shoes	1,115,476	1,455,686	1,340,712	3,623,827
Illuminating Gas	1,668,650	92,470	135,976	491,748
Sewing Machines	46 200	36,072	40,776	178,785
Aggregate	$6,725,197	$6,867,252	$4,031,276	$14.232,522

From this statement, it appears that the gross profit is as follows:

Aggregate cost of raw material and labor	$10 898,528
Gross products	14,232.522
Gross profits	$3,333,994

From this, however, should be taken certain charges incident to every commercial business. These are: 1. Taxes, which, in cities like Cincinnati, are fully equal to 1½ per cent. 2. Light and water, equal, in manufacturing establishments, to 1 per cent. 3. An average loss on debts, which, with prudent management, need not exceed 5 per cent. 4. The interest lost on credits; which, assuming a credit on half the value of products, will be equal to the interest on the capital. Taking all these together, and we have, with the above data, the following results:

Cost of raw material	$6,867,252
Cost of labor	4,031,276
1½ per cent. on capital (taxes)	100,875
1 per cent on capital (light and water)	67,250
5 per cent. loss on capital	711,600
6 per cent. on $7,116,260 credits	853,920
Aggregate of all costs	$12,632,173
Net profits, deducting all cost	$1,600,349
Net interest on $6,725,197, capital	24 per cent.

The profits of manufacturing in Ohio are evidently large. But against this, it would be said that the hazards of loss are great, and skilled labor is required. This is true; but it is also true, that the larger losses often encountered in manufacturing business is mainly due to the imprudence and recklessness of the parties who carry it on: and this again mainly because they made too much "haste to be rich." Almost every man who is called "enterprising" is in a hurry to accumulate a fortune immediately. In England the profits on manufacturing is not more than one fourth of what it is in Ohio; yet it is there deemed a very productive business. Manufacturing would no doubt largely and rapidly increase if the wealth of the State could spare capital for this purpose; but the great mass of wealth in Ohio is fixed in the permanent investments of agriculture and commerce. There is little surplus capital for manufactures, although the profits are high enough to benefit its employment in that way. Manufactures and the arts belong to an older society, where large profits can no longer be realized in agriculture, and the rates of interest are low.

Article VII.—WEALTH OF OHIO.

The question of the wealth of the United States, and of each particular State, is one of great interest. It is only by knowing this with some degree of accuracy that we can know what proportion of taxes can be levied upon the people without diminishing wealth and becoming a burden too heavy to be borne comfortably. Whenever taxation reaches a point in which it is felt, not as a duty or as a right contribution to the general welfare, but as an unnecessary burden, the people will become restless, and endeavor to throw it off. Hence the question of wealth and of income becomes one of great interest. The wealth of Ohio, whether considered as so much useful and valuable property, or as ascertained by the standard currency, is fortunately very nearly determined. Prior to 1846 the assessments fell so below the real values, that they afforded but little criterion of the actual wealth. Since then, however, we have had cash valuations, at as near the true value as the assessors could come. The valuations, however, are necessarily below the truth; because the *cash* value, even if true, must, by the usages of commerce, be about 10 per cent. below the *selling* value; and because nine persons out of ten, in entering personal property for taxation, enter it far below the real value. The census tables of the United States, both in 1850 and 1860, have undertaken to give the *real value*—on what data, I do not know; but these statements are, in fact, about right. The comparisons for the wealth of Ohio, in those years, are as follows, viz.:

	Assessed value.	Real value.
In 1860	$959,867,101	$1,193,898,422
In 1850	433,872,632	504 726,120
Increase	$525,994,469	$689,172,302

This is an immense increase; and the question arises, is the statement correct? We can ascertain this by looking into the elements of wealth in 1860.

1. The personal property may unquestionably be taken at full 33 per cent. above the assessment, which gives $90,000,000 more than the assessment, and makes the aggregate value of personal property $362,000,000.

2. The value of city property (per assessment) in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Zanesville and Chillicothe is, in round numbers, $200,000,000.

3. We have then 25,000,000 acres of land, of which two-thirds is in full cultivation. In 1859 I ascertained the quantity of land sold in Ohio, and the prices sold for (varying from $5 to $95 per acre), and the *average* price of land sold was $25 per acre. This gives $625,000,000 in the total.

So that we have this aggregate:

Personal property	$362,000,000
City property	200,000,000
Farms and lands	625,000,000
	$1,187,000,000

Proving the general accuracy of the census estimate.

ARTICLE VIII.—DEBT AND TAXATION.

The subject of debt, whether relative to individuals or communities, is an important one. When a community, as a whole, or among its individuals, is deeply in debt, its transactions become embarrassed, and sooner or later there must be a settlement of accounts, which inevitably results in severe losses. Happily in Ohio there is no reason to complain of this state of affairs. Ohio has been as little in debt within the last ten years as any State. I have shown in former Reports (*vide* Reports of 1859, 1860 and 1861) that the total debt of communities and individuals (excluding railroad debts, which are not a charge on either the State or individuals) did not exceed, on an average, *one-fifth of the entire property* of the State, and most certainly this is a very safe condition to be in. The total debts of the State, counties, cities, associations and individuals, in previous years, I ascertained to stand thus:

In 1859	$189,593,346
In 1860	169,070,527
In 1861	166,705,282

In 1862 the debts of commerce and of individuals have unquestionably diminished. Merchants have taken less credit, bank loans are less, and mortgages on lands are reduced. The last item (mortgage debts) we have exactly, and they stand in the last four years thus:

Mortgage debt in	1859	$30,747,033
"	1860	28,738,936
"	1861	29,734,966
"	1862	22,759,253

(*Vide* Table XIII.)

Ashtabula county (which made no report this year) would increase the last amount about $300,000, making the mortgage debt (created in 1862) $23,050,000. This is a diminution of $6,400,000 in one year. Very nearly the same rate of reduction (about 20 per cent.) has taken place in all debts, except those of the State and corporations. Taking the above table as data, I estimate the whole debt of Ohio in January, 1863, to stand thus:

State and municipal	$24,000,000
Recorded debt (two years or above)	52,500,000
Judgments of two years	16,000,000
Bank debts	15,000,000
Commercial debts	35,000,000
Private (unrecorded)	8,000,000
Aggregate debts	$150,500,000

This excludes railroads, as I have said, because railroad debts are only a charge on the *roads*, which will be held and run, no matter what may be their debts. If this estimate be correct, as I think it is very nearly, the aggregate debts of this State were reduced $16,000,000 in 1862.

Of Taxes.—There is some reduction in regard to those of the State. Excluding the direct and indirect taxes of the National Government, the taxes of the State are reduced, since 1861, $1,521,528 29; but since, of the aggregate, $843,863 11 were raised for volunteers and war purposes, there has in reality been a reduction of $2,365,391 40, which is 20 per cent. of the whole amount. The comparative statement presented by the Auditor, for the years 1861 and 1862, is as follows:

	1861.	1862.
State taxes for ordinary purposes	$3,744,454 30	$3,285,609 23
War purposes	311,924 98	843,863 11
County taxes	3,222,373 02	2,783,735 07
City, town and special taxes	3,792,375 59	2,849,300 92
Aggregate	$11,071,127 89	$9,762,508 33

Forfeitures, penalties and delinquencies have been excluded. It appears from this statement that the ordinary State taxes have been diminished $458,845 07, the county taxes are reduced $438,637 95, and the town and special taxes are reduced $943,065 57. The local taxes are, therefore, very considerably reduced; but it is quite apparent they could be still further reduced without injury. In my last Report (see pages 39 and 40) I investigated the problem involved in the question of *how* the State of Ohio can raise *twenty millions of dollars* for the use of the National Government *without materially burdening its people?* This was the most interesting question to be settled by legislation during the war. I stated the methods by which I thought it could be readily done. Since that time the problem has been practically solved, and we are in the midst of filling this requisition made upon the State, without, in fact, feeling the tax to be a serious burden.

The plan suggested in that Report is the one actually carried into effect. The Legislature has succeeded in reducing the local taxes to a considerable extent, though there is no doubt they may be reduced still further. The taxes laid by the government are almost all excise duties, licenses, transfers, and income tax. These are scarcely felt at all by the small farmers and mechanics; and lands, which have heretofore borne the burden of taxes, are no more taxed than they were before. Partial returns from the first, second and third districts, before me, show in what manner the taxes are divided. The following is a classification of the second district (assessor, James Pullen) for the four months of September, October, November and December:

Revenue, *ad valorem* derived chiefly from manufactures	$41,902
Revenue derived from licenses	44,347
Revenue from special enumerated articles	83,787
Aggregate of four months	$170,036

Now, of these classes, after the first month, the second class (licenses) scarcely increases at all, because a license is taken for a year; but the first and third classes constantly increase, being greatest in the fourth month, and more than counterbalance the falling off in licenses. We may expect, then, that each month in the year will give at least an equal revenue as that. It is evident, then, that the second collection district of Cincinnati will yield at least $500,000, to the internal revenue.

The classes and articles which have paid the most revenue are as follows, viz:

LIQUORS.

Ale and beer	$21,592 72
Licences.—Retailers, distillers, rectifiers, etc	28,030 50
Wine	538 00
Wholesale dealers	4 650 00
All other licenses	10,862 00

MANUFACTURES.

Ad valorem	$34,642 00
Other manufactures	17,500 00
Slaughtered animals	13,652 00
Railroads	7,200 00

These details, though on a small scale, show on what articles, and in what proportions, the direct tax has fallen. For some reason, the tax on distilled spirits, which must be a heavy one, does not appear. In September and October, most of the distilleries did not run.

It appears from two months' returns of the 1st District of Cincinnati, which embraces the principal places of business, that the revenue derived from that District will be nearly three-fold that of the 2d District. If this be so, the whole amount of revenue paid by the city of Cincinnati, under the Internal Revenue Act, will not be less than $2,000,000.

If the amount derived from licenses will be less during the remainder of the year, that from other sources will be much greater. For, the income tax, the excise on distilled liquors, the taxes for duties, etc., are not included in the returns yet made. On the supposition that Cincinnati will pay $2,000,000, the State of Ohio will pay ($16,000,000) sixteen millions, and the loyal States ($160,000,000) one hundred and sixty millions. It is pretty clear already, that the revenue derived from the tariff, and the Internal Revenue Act together, will furnish the Government with $220,000,000 per annum.

ARTICLE X—MILITARY STATISTICS.

The continuance of the war has given rise to a large class of statistics, which may properly be called Military. They relate to several classes of objects: 1st. To the taxes raised for the war. 2d. To the number of men raised, and the abstraction of force from the labor of the State. 3d. To hospitals, and the nature of wounds and diseases of the sick, and their treatment. 4th. To the action of the Sanitary Commission, in their humane and generous efforts to relieve the suffering. A full view of all these subjects would be, at once, interesting and useful. But, unfortunately, as all these objects and actions have risen up suddenly, without any anticipation of events, no provision has been made for accurate accounts, and the Government itself has failed in getting any accurate returns. I have endeavored to get such facts in relation to our own State, as I could obtain by my own efforts. They are brief in comparison with what they ought to be; but, I shall produce enough of this class of facts to indicate the great work which has been done in each department, and the immense development of resources made by the war. As to the first class, war taxes, I have already stated (in Art. 9) the amount and proportions raised by the General Government, and the State, for the purposes of the war. It may be briefly recapitulated, thus:

BY THE STATE.

War purposes 7-20ths of a mill	$310 681 21
Relief of volunteers, 6-10ths of a mill	533,178 80

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

By the tariff on imports—duties, estimated by consumption	$6,000,000 00
Internal Revenue Act, for 1862–'63	14,000,000 00
Aggregate	$20,843,860 01

I think this will be found by October, 1863, to be rather an under-estimate. The real property of the State does not pay the taxes to the National Government, and therefore, no estimates of the per cent. paid can be made.

2. THE NUMBER OF MEN RAISED, AND PROPORTIONS TO LABOR.—The Hon. Martin Welker, Superintendent of Drafting, has furnished me with Table —— annexed page ——, which gives the number of the enrollment, the number of volunteers, and the number drafted, previous to October 1, 1862. The aggregates are:

Whole number enrolled	425,147
" " of volunteers to Oct 1, 1862	160,809
" " drafted Oct. 1, 1862	12,251
Aggregate called out	173,060

On this statement, there arises some curious facts, which in a time of more leisure should be scrutinized.

1. The number for enrollment was taken by the assessors, and resulted as above. The number enrolled was 425,147, that is the number between 18 and 45 years of age. That is unquestionably less than the real number, which may be more accurately determined, thus: The census of 1860, gives us all the *males* in the

State, on the 1st day of June, 1860, when the population was unquestionably less than it is now ; but, for the purpose of ascertaining at least the *minimum* number, it may be taken (as it is very nearly) the truth now. The previous censuses determine exactly the *ratio* of persons, at each age of life, which will be found a universal law. We thus deduce exactly the number of males, between 18 and 45, on the 1st day of June, 1860.

The whole number of white males in Ohio, June 1st, 1860, (*vide* census 1860) was	1,171,720
The exact proportion of those between 18 and 45, (which was 37.2 per cent.) was	435,881

This was the *minimum*, but two years have elapsed, in which there has been considerable immigration. The increase of the State in that time deduced from the lowest ratios of old States, (as Pennsylvania) gives at least 4 per cent., which makes an addition of 17,535 ; and makes the aggregate 453,416, or 29.269 more than the assessors reported. I have no doubt this is true ; but, I have gone through this calculation, not to correct the returns, upon which action has already taken place, but to show the manner in which statistics may be made to verify themselves. There is no doubt, that in regard to population, all censusses are below the truth, for very obvious reasons. There are some ignorant people, who will not give an accurate account of their families ; and there are single persons, who escape observation by having no settled place of abode, and in the case of a draft there are many men, who will take pains to escape any observation. But, with the intelligence of our people now, and the great pains taken with the United States census, there is little doubt, it is very nearly correct, and may be relied on for all general comparisons.

In the case of the enrollment returns, the error, so far as there was one, was in favor of the State ; for it diminished the number on which the draft was made. That, however, was not any large number. Thus we come to another question of considerable magnitude and interest. What proportion of troops has Ohio called out ? Is it more or less than her proportion ? This can be easily ascertained, if our own returns are correct. We have the loyal population of the United States, within defined limits, and we have the whole number called out by the President. We have, therefore, the *ratio* and number which should belong to every State, based as it should be *upon the white male population.* The aggregate white male population in the loyal United States in July, 1860, was 10,972,865. The whole number of volunteers, (exclusive of the 75,000 three months men) called out by the President, was 1,100,000. The whole number of *white males* in the loyal States over 18 was 5,785,659 ; and the per centage of the volunteers called out to the whole number of white males was 10.03 per cent.

The following table exhibits the numbers for each particular State, and the number which should now be in service, excluding the dead and the three months men :

States.	Population.	White Males.	Proportion of Soldiers.
Maine	626,952	316,530	31,748
New Hampshire	326,073	159,563	16,001
Vermont	315,098	15[illegible],415	15,890
Massachusetts	1,231,066	592,244	59,401
Rhode Island	174,620	82,302	8,254
Connecticut	460,147	221,858	22,251
New York	3,880,735	1,910,354	191,608
New Jersey	672,035	322 733	33,239
Pennsylvania	2,906,115	1,427,946	143,220
Delaware	112,216	45,940	4,606
Maryland	687,049	256,839	26,351
Virginia West	212,500	106,000	10,630
Ohio	2,339,511	1,171,720	117,523
Indiana	1,350,428	693,469	69,533
Illinois	1,711,951	898,952	90,162
Kentucky	1,155,684	472,211	47,362
Missouri	1,182,012	563,144	56,162
Michigan	749,113	389,919	39,105
Wisconsin	775,881	406,796	60,799
Iowa	674 913	353,927	35,497
Minnesota	169 495	91,804	16,993
Kansas	107,206	58,892	10,750
California	379,994	239,856	24,054
Oregon	52,475	31,451	3,154
Aggregate	22 253 269	10 972,865	1,114,092

This table excludes the three months men entirely, whether of older or later dates ; but includes *all* who ought *now* to be in service, of volunteers and drafted men. It is quite obvious, from this table, that Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, and probably two or three other States, have furnished *considerably more than their quota.* This is in consequence of the greater volunteering in those States, and is, in a degree, a measure of their patriotism. On the other hand, the border loyal States have (of course) less in proportion, in consequence of so large a proportion of their people being in the rebel States. New York, New Jersey, and probably some other States, have also furnished less than their proportion. Exact equality of proportion was not to be expected ; but it is quite interesting to know, by incontrovertible figures, how nobly Ohio has sustained, in all its departments, the cause of the country, and of constitutional order.

The *number of men* actually furnished by Ohio, I ascertain, from the reports of Mr. Welker and of the Adjutant-General, to be as follows, viz :

Number of Volunteers	160,809	—*Welker.*
" Drafted	12,251	"
Aggregate	173,060	
Deduct drafted men exempt, or for some reason, not held	4,617	
Aggregate in service, or dead	168,443	

The Report of the Adjutant-General does not vary materially from the above, although it makes the number a little larger. The Adjutant-General (*vide* his Report, page 134) makes the number as follows:

3 months men in 1861 and 1862	26,893
3 years men (under call of April, 1861)	82,845
3 years men (under call of July, 1862)	75,883
	185,621
Deduct 3 months men, twice counted, by being among the number of 3 years volunteers	15,500
Aggregate of all men entered the service	170,121

This is 1,628 more than Mr. Welker makes in Table ( ), but is no doubt caused by the Report of the Adjutant-General being of a later date, and including more recent recruits. But this is not the true number who must *now* be on the rolls of the army, dead, or discharged; for it is plain that the residue of the 3 months men, who did not volunteer a second time, and are counted above, must either have returned home, or died. At any rate, that number (11,393) do not belong to the present army, whether alive or dead. Deducting that number from the above, leaves 158,728, which is the number which should now be *accounted for*, either in the field, dead, sick, or absent. This is the number which Ohio has furnished in answer to the President's successive calls for 1,100,000 men; of which I have shown that her quota was 117,523. Thus Ohio has furnished 41,205 more men than she was strictly required to do. This, however, was in fact necessary, since it is impossible to graduate volunteering with exactness, and some States were deficient.

I will here remark, that neither the State nor the General Government has yet made any return of the number of dead, sick, or absent in the several Regiments. This is a class of statistics which one would think could not well be done without, and which, if the Staff Department of the National Government were properly organized, could certainly be furnished. The Government *ought* to know where every man is, whether dead or live; and such knowledge is absolutely necessary to prove the real strength of the army. Ought not the State of Ohio to know what has become of her own men? This could easily be done by requiring all the *Colonels of Regiments and Surgeons of Hospitals* to report to a State officer, at Columbus, the several classes of facts within their department. The Colonel should report the number of men in his Regiment, the number present, and the number absent. The Surgeons should report the whole number (periodically) in the Hospitals, the number of each class of wounds and diseases, and the number died and recovered. It is true that the reports should be made to the Adjutant General and Surgeon General of the United States; but, since those departments do not furnish these facts, would it not be well for the State of Oho to obtain them, if possible, in reference to her own troops? The strength, health, and exact position of the army, and of each Regiment, are facts which should be precisely known, and without which there must inevitably be a great deal of blundering.

The regiments, battalions, batteries, and special corps furnished by Ohio, are thus stated by the Adjutant General, from whose report I make this extract :

THREE YEARS INFANTRY.

78 Regiments in 1861 and before April, 1862		71,202	
2 companies Hoffman's Battalion, before April, 1862		202	
40 Regiments for three years, under calls of July and August, 1862		37,417	
Independent Battalions and Depot Companies, since April, 1862		791	
			109,612
Total of Infantry, equal to 146 Regiments			136,125

SHARPSHOOTERS.

3 companies for three years service, in 1861		278	
3 “ “ “ 1862	279		
Sharpshooters enlisted, not yet organized	350		
		629	
Total of Sharpshooters			907

ARTILLERY.

2 Batteries, three months service, in 1861		200	
1 Regiment, 12 Batteries, three years service, in 1861	1,800		
16 Independent “ “ “ 1861	2,441		
		4,241	
4 “ “ “ “ 1862	606		
4 “ “ “ “ organizing	300		
		906	
Total of Artillery			5,347

CAVALRY.

2 companies, three months service, in April, 1861		180	
4 Independent companies, three years service, in 1861	352		
1 “ squadron, “ “ “	197		
6 Regiments, “ “ “	6,006		
1st Independent Battallion, “ “ “	367		
		6,922	
2d “ “ “ “ 1862	390		
1 Regiment, “ “ “	1,204		
9th and 10th Regiments, “ “ incomplete	1,517		
		3 111	
Total of Cavalry			10,213

The number of Infantry Regiments in the service appears to be 118, being numbered from 1 to 126, of which *five* were discharged, and another mustered out of service, and two are wanting. The whole number of Artillery Batteries appears to be 38, which, if furnished with the usual number of pieces, represent 228 pieces of cannon, which were originally manned with 5,347 men, and furnished with 1,900 horses.

The Cavalry comprises 10 Regiments, numbering 9,284 men, of the three years volunteers. The Cavalry has never, at any time, been sufficient in our army. Considering the Ohio troops as constituting one army, we should have, at least, 20,000 cavalry, or 10,000, in addition to the present Cavalry, of mounted Infantry. If we had the right proportion, we should never have been subjected to the constant raids made by the rebel cavalry.

3. The positions of the several Regiments of Ohio Infantry, on the 1st of January, 1863, were as follows, viz:

1. In Eastern Virginia, viz:

4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 25th, 29th, 55th, 62d, 66th, 61st, 67th, 73d, 75th, 82d, 107th, 110th, 122d and 126th—18 Regiments.

2. In Western Virginia, viz:

11th, 12th, 23d, 28th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 37th, 47th, 89th, 91st, 92d, 116th and 123d—14 Regiments.

3 In the Army of Rosecrans, Kentucky and Tennessee, except Memphis, viz:

1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 38th, 41st, 49th, 51st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 69th, 74th, 79th, 90th, 93d, 94th, 98th, 99th, 101st, 111th, 121st—36 Regiments.

4. In the Army of General Grant, including West Tennessee, viz:

16th, 20th, 22d, 27th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 63d, 68th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83d, 96th, 105th, 114th and 120th—28 Regiments.

5. In Kentucky, viz:

40th, 44th, 48th, 50th, 97th, 108th, 102d, 103d, 104th, 113th, 115th, 117th, 118th, 127th and 125th—15 Regiments.

6. Miscellaneous, viz:

32d, 77th, 95th, 106th and 108th—5 Regiments.

This shows how effective the troops of Ohio are in the Armies of the West, and that not a small number are on the Atlantic side of Virginia.

4. Abstraction from Labor.—The available labor of the community consists of *able bodied males*, between 18 and 65 years of age, which is 46 per cent. of all males. Ohio has 1,189,140 males, of which 46 per cent. is 547,004. This, then, is the number of able bodied laborers in the State. Of these, 158,728 are in the Army, or dead. This is exactly 29 per cent., and, being subtracted, leaves behind for civil service 388,276. If we assume, as we may safely do, that a day's work is worth $1.00, and there are 300 working days in a year, this labor abstracted from the State is equivalent to $47,618,400. If this were an absolute loss, the amount would be very great, and the State would soon feel it severely; but, in truth, a small part only is lost to the State; for the pay, rations, and clothing of a soldier amount to just about the same as a day's labor is worth. The

soldier and his family are in fact sustained very much as they were before. The loss does not consist in that, but in the substraction of that labor from agricultural and mechanical products. But to this there are two replies: 1. That there is always a great deal of labor which can be spared in case of necessity; 2d. That recently agricultural machinery has come in to supply the place of labor to a large extent, especially in the critical part—getting in the harvests. On the whole, therefore, we have no reason, as yet, to be apprehensive of serious disturbances from the loss of labor. The war might go on for several years without impairing our harvests.

5. STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS.—The hospital statistics are unquestionably the most interesting connected with the war. It is perfectly well known that ten men are sick in the army were one is wounded or killed. It is also known that two or three of the most common diseases of camp, are nearly as fatal as gun-shot wounds. Hence it becomes deeply interesting to know the number received into hospitals, the manner of their treatment, and the curability of diseases. The Surgeon-General of the United States reports to the General Government, that he has been unable to get these statistics; but says, there were 50,000 patients in the hospitals at one time. At the time he made his report (in the autumn) there were probably 700,000 men in the field; so that there were 7 per cent. of the whole number in hospitals. At this time there are probably over 900,000 men in the armies; so that the same rate would give 63,000 men in hospitals. Probably the number is greater, the winter weather being more severe than the autumn on those exposed in the field. I have tried to get some statistics of the hospitals, but have been only partially successful. I have succeeded, by the aid of friends, in getting complete returns of the four Cincinnati hospitals, which will be found in the appended Tables 12, 13, 14, 15. It will be observed that *time* in these tables is not important, since the object is to ascertain the proportion between the wounded and the sick, and the character and fatality of diseases. Two of these reports give a *tabular view* of all diseases and the number of deaths. I give the following summary of these reports, specifying only the most common and important kinds of disease:

	Third Street.	Washington Park.	Marine.	West End.
Total received	1,204	3,015	1,140	1,412
" wounded	250	578	140	....
" sick	954	2,437	1,000	....
" wounded, died	24	68	....	....
" sick, died	42	105	....	....
Proportion of wounded, died	9.6 per cent.	12 per cent	....	....
" of sick, died	4.5 per cent	5.1 " "	....	....
Whole number of deaths	66	173 " "	76	112
Proportion to number recovered	5.5 per cent	5.8 " "	6.7 per cent	8 per cent.

This Table presents the following aggregates, viz :

Total number of patients received	6,771
Total number died	427
Ratio of died to patients	1 in 16
Ratio of sick to wounded	4½ to 1

Since the proportion of deaths is greatest in the West End Hospital, the cause is given in the report of Dr. White, (Appendix) to which the reader is referred. Fifty-four of these deaths were immediately following the battle of Shiloh, and were those who had been confined in close hospitals near the battle field. From the data furnished by those hospitals, I estimate, that the number of sick and wounded in a year is, at least, *five fold the number found in the hospitals at any one time.* It is probably much greater ; but taking this as the basis, and with the present strength of the army, 70,000 in the hospitals at one time, will give 350,000 sick and wounded of the army in a year, of which the deaths are 1 in 16, or nearly 23,000 deaths. This, it will be recollected does not include the killed, or the mortally wounded, who die within a few days of a battle. Judging by the data furnished by the past year, there must be 20,000 more. Thus, an army of 1,000,000 of men loses 43,000 by death in a year, and has full 70,000 disabled at one time by disease. In this statement I have not included the light diseases which would be deemed illness in a family.

The following is a summary of the diseases classified, in the Third Street and Washington Park Hospitals, naming only the leading diseases :

Diseases.	Received	Died.	Ratio of Deaths.
Typhoid Fever	478	94	1 in 5
Remittent Fever	55		
Intermittent Fever	221	1	1 in 220
Diarrhea	496	16	1 in 31
Dysentery	79	5	1 in 16
Measles	134		
Rheumatism	559		
Inflammation of Lungs	467	11	1 in 42
Bronchitis	91		
Consumption	32	7	1 in 4
Gunshot wounds	796	92	1 in 8
Other diseases	3,167	201	1 in 16

The above table shows most clearly what are the principal and severe diseases. The two most severe and fatal are typhoid fever and camp diarrhea. Typhoid fever is more fatal than any one complaint known to the army. All the cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhea, rheumatism and measles are brought on by the peculiar exposure of camp life, and especially that of sleeping on, or near the damp ground.

13. The Sanitary Commission.—The spectacle presented by the operations of the Sanitary Committee, is one of the most extraordinary of this eventful war. If this age has anything to boast of in the progress of humanity, the strongest evidence of it will be found in the voluntary contributions of a people, through vol-

untary associations, for the comfort and welfare of soldiers, for whom the government had already liberally provided. This provision, however, is one for comforts which is impossible should be supplied in an army in any other way. I am not aware, that anything precisely like this has ever before been done. There were some voluntary nurses and contributions in England, for the army of the Crimea, but in nothing like the scale of these operations in this country. I have thought that some records of these things ought to be preserved permanently, and accordingly procured from Robert W. Burnet, Esq , President of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission, a report of its operations during the past year, which is subjoined, Table 21.

Article XII.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Social statistics must in the end become one of the most important of the sciences; because the only one which determines the movement of the social forces, and consequently the progress or the retrogradation of society. It is only by knowing this movement of society in all departments, that we can know any thing of the real influence of institutions, whether religious or political. We claim and believe, as against the historical usages of the world even to the present time, that free institutions (those which establish practically as well as theoretically the moral and political rights of men) are the best for the growth, happiness and prosperity of a State. But how do we know this? If we prove that it best promotes industry and increases wealth, we shall prove much, but not the only nor the most important part of the demonstration. A state is neither founded, nor can it long continue to subsist, solely on mere material prosperity. A Republic is founded much more firmly on virtue and intelligence, than it can be on the increase of arts or wealth. The latter increase the comforts and pleasures of life, rather than its stability. The real question is, What is the mind ? What are the virtues of the people? This war has taught us that we have not overrated our resources, but have certainly overestimated the capacity of what was thought the highest order of mind. Statistics would not show that this arose from any want of education, either civil or military; but it would show, if such an investigation could be thoroughly made, that the morals of the people were not equal to their intellect, and that their intellect was too much absorbed in material pursuits. I acknowledge, however, that for the present we have no means of determining such facts other than by the same experience by which God teaches us great and inestimable truths.

In my last report, I gave the results of some investigations upon the Physical Man of Ohio (*vide* Report of 1861, pages 42–46), of which the result was very satisfactory. It is beyond a doubt, that the *native man of Ohio*, actually born and raised in the State, is and will be a strong and well-developed specimen of human nature. There is good reason to believe, indeed it is demonstrable, that climate, soil and production have a great deal to do in modifying the human constitution. So much has it, indeed, that it is only in the best parts of the Temperate zone that man reaches the perfection of physical development. In the Arctics, he sinks to the dwarfed form of the Esquimaux, and in the Tropics becomes too indolent to labor. In this particular, we are the most favored people. In Ohio there is every possible advantage of soil, climate and production. Hence we may safely reason *a priori*, that in Ohio, and in the valley of the Ohio generally, would be produced the full developed form of man. And so it is. In the tables I furnished last year, there were the measurements and descriptions of 800 men of Ohio, taken from thirteen different counties (without selection), partly by myself, partly by the Smithsonian Institution, and partly from Kennett's Regiment of Cavalry. The results of this table were—that the *average* height of men in Ohio is *four inches* above that of the Belgians, *two and a half inches* above that of the English recruits, and *one and a half* inch above that of the Scotch Highlanders; and that the men of Ohio are stouter round the chest than any people except the Highlanders. The solid cubic inches of a man in Ohio is doubtless equal to that of any race of people, but the proportions are different. Compared with Europeans, the American is taller and more spare. There is a tendency with Anglo-Americans to greater height and less breadth, but that tendency seems to diminish in the valley of the Ohio. The average *weight* of men in Ohio is comparatively heavy. I have not yet measured enough native men of Ohio, in full grown life, to determine with sufficient accuracy the weight, but the indications so far point to that result.

2. Laws of Vitality and Mortality.—This is the most important article of physical statistics; for if there be not a continuous law by which vitality shall exceed mortality, the race must soon perish; and if, on the other hand, that law varies very much, so will there be great fluctuations in the progress of population. In fact, there have been, till recently, fluctuations so great that some nations have almost perished from the earth, and frequently tribes and nations have lost more than they gained. Nevertheless, in nations civilized and in a state of peace, the laws of vitality and mortality go on with gr at regularity, and in such proportions as determines a steady and rapid increase of population.

In determining these laws of life and mortality, the larger the scale the better; and since these laws are common to the whole population of the United States as well as the State of Ohio, we may take the whole population to determine them. In fact, the regular and systematic decennial censuses of the United States, taken now for seventy years, afford the broadest and most accurate basis for determining social movements which has ever been afforded to the student of science. From the tables of the population of the United States, I have determined the following laws of vitality, which are certainly curious, and a part of which have not, that I know of, been stated before:

1. There are *more males than females born by 5 per cent*—that is, for every 100 girls born, there are 105 boys. This varies a little in different States, but not so as to vary materially the general proposition. In fourteen millions and a half of

births in France, the proportion of boys to girls was 106⅓ to 100. This was above the average. In Great Britain, it was 104¾ to 100. In Sweden 104½. The same law prevails in the United States and throughout Europe. The highest proportion of boys born is in Russia.

2. The numeral relations thus begun between the sexes are maintained, so as to create a balance between them, *by compensation at each period of life, for the extra hazards of either sex.* This law is demonstrated by the following facts, viz:

1. From birth to fifteen years of age, the males *continue largely the most numerous.*

2. From fifteen to twenty years of age, the *females*, who have been gaining in this period, *become the most numerous:* so that the females, who began a minority, have become, at twenty years of age, a majority—the equality of the sexes being reached at about eighteen years.

3. From twenty (20) to fifty (50) the females rapidly fall back; so that at 30, 40 and 50, they are in the minority, the *minimum* being reached at about forty (40).

4. From fifty (50) to seventy (70) the females are constantly gaining, and at seventy (70) surpass the males; and from that time, during the remaining periods of life, the females are always the most numerous.

The proof of these proportions is found on an immense scale in all the censuses of the United States. I give a single illustration from the census of 1850. At that time there were nearly twenty millions of white people in the United States. Of these at the ages mentioned:

Under 15 years there were	137,877	more	males than	females.
From 15 to 20 years there were	46,484	less	"	"
From 20 to 50 years there were	262,704	more	"	"
From 50 to 70 years there were	47,411	more	"	"
From 70 and upwards there were	5,011	less	"	"

Notwithstanding, therefore, that there are more males born than females, there are two periods of life, in which there are more females than males. These are the marriageable age (18), and old age—past 70. These are evidently the *compensations* of the natural laws, by which the hazards of either sex are in the end balanced.

3. The Third Law of Life is that which makes it certain that life shall preponderate over death. It is, that *the births exceed the deaths.* I mean, of course, in peaceful periods, when war or pestilence do not prevail. For there have been periods, when life, even when measured by nations has been unable to keep up with the destruction of war and plagues.

The proportion of births to deaths can only be ascertained by an accurate registry; and that has been kept in only few countries; but in England and Massachusetts, and Connecticut, there are registries, which are sufficiently reliable to determine the relative proportions of life and death with great accuracy. The result of a series of observations, for several years, is the following ratios:

In England	3,215 births to 2,189 deaths.*
In Massachusetts	3.23 births to 2 09 deaths.
In Connecticut	8.30 births to 5.59 deaths.

When these ratios are reduced down to the lowest decimal, they are almost identically the same, and are substantially *three* births to *two* deaths ; that is, out of every three births there is *one gain* to the population, in a state of peace and ordinary health.

In England and Wales the proportions of marriages, births and deaths, are : *

Marriages to population	1 in 129
Births to population	1 in 31
Deaths to population	1 in 46

The population of England and Wales being estimated at 16,000,000, (which it very nearly is) the numbers are :

Marriages annually	124,031
Births annually	516,128
Deaths annually	347,828
Excess of births over deaths	168,300

That is, in ten years, England increases by natural laws to the extent of (1,683,000) one million six hundred and eighty-three thousand persons, which is a little over (10) ten per cent. decimally, or (1) one per cent. annually. This is nothing like the increase of our country, which is naturally (exclusive of immigration) 25 *per cent. decennially.* But, there are two reasons for this, which may as well be noticed now. 1. Not only does England lose by a continual stream of migration from its shores, but it loses the living *basis* of births ; that is, the able bodied men and women, who if they had remained would have added tens of thousands to the number of births. 2. Nothing is more certain than that the law laid down by Malthus, that *when population presses against the limits of subsistence, marriages and births diminish*, is at least partially true This is the condition of England. From both these causes, therefore, the *ratio* of increased population in England is reduced much below that of the United States.

In the United States, we have the largest possible rate of increase, in the present state of civilization. But, even this, if all immigration be disregarded, is but little greater than that of Great Britain. The census of the United States returns about 400,000 deaths for the year 1860. We know this to be much below the actual fact, but it serves to give us a ratio. The births are to the deaths, as 3 to 2. Hence, the gain to population, if the return of deaths were correct, would be 200,000 annually. Now, if we suppose the returned deaths one-third short, then they were really (which is probable) 600,000, the births 900,000, and the actual increase of population 300,000 annually. In ten years then, from 1850 to 1860, the *natural increase* of American population was but 3,000,000 of persons. But the census showed an actual increase of 8,300,000. How can we account for this great difference ? 1. The *immigration* to this country, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,860,000. 2. The natural increase of this population, above the deaths, was at least 400,000; so that the increase from immigration really amounted in 1860, to 3,260,000. Assuming the natural increase of England and Massachusetts as the *basis*, and the actual facts of immigration, and we account fully for an increase of 6,260,000. But there are still an increase of 2,000,000 unaccounted for. How come they? This is the fact; for which, however, we can make no precise calculation, but merely give the reason, which we know from observation to be true, viz: There is from all the older States, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and even in Ohio, a constant migration westward, which produces the same effect on the relative population of the old and new States, that there is on that of England and the United States. What seems to be the natural increase of the old States is diminished, and that of the new increased; so, that the *basis* of calculation, taken from the old States is erroneous. A large number of the births which would in the natural course of things be numbered in the old States, are really numbered in the new, thus increasing the natural ratio of population in the new States, as much as it diminishes it in the old. It is probable that the *natural* increase of population in the United States, by births over deaths, is 20 per cent. decennially; but, this is not much over half the increase, which the census shows takes place in fact, (34 per cent.) and we must attribute the residue, 14 per cent., solely to immigration. If the immigration falls off rapidly, so as to make an inconsiderable amount in the annual increase, the future population of this country will greatly disappoint the anticipations of sanguine calculators. This, however, is not probable, since wages are higher and lands cheaper, by far, than in Europe.

---

* McGregor's Statistics, Vol. 1. page 415.

4. It may be regarded as a fourth law of life, at least *negatively*, that *there is no fixed limit to individual life*. This is contrary to the common opinion; but, it is established in the completest manner by the census. There are tens of thousands of people over 70 years of age; and a great many over 100. The numbers over 70 stand thus in the census of 1850, (the details of that of 1860 not being published):

70 years and under 80	224,964
80 years and under 90	65 646
90 years and under 100	8,152
100 and upwards	787

This is conclusive that there is no limit to the individual life of men, at least, under 100 years. In addition to this, it may be added, that there are many authentic and unquestionable instances of persons, who have lived to be over 150 years, and several who lived to reach between 170 and 180. Since then it is a fact, that human life is terminated at all periods, from one day to one hundred years, it is certain, that the individul life is not limited to any period under one hundred years. If then the common idea that human life is naturally limited to *seventy* years be true, it must mean an *average life* of the race. If it mean that, then the human race must certainly greatly improve in health and strength. For the *average life* in civilized nations does not exceed 35 years, or half that which is supposed. And I suppose this is the true view of the case, that human life might be extended to double its present average. The reasons are very obvious. It is hardly too much to assume, that half of human life is lost or wasted by wars, by vices, immoralities, diseases unnecessarily contracted, the insanity of pleasure, and making haste to be rich, and all the passions, which are recklessly indulged at the expense of health, strength, virtue and peace.

3. Rate and Number of Marriages.—By the marriage licenses returned by the Probate Courts, and the banns in those counties where such marriages take place, I have obtained, for the last three or four years, very nearly the exact number of marriages in this State. The aggregate for the last four years stands thus:

In 1859, marriages	22,671
In 1860 "	23,106
In 1861 "	22 251
In 1862 "	19,540

Here is a steady falling off since 1860, and there is no doubt it is correctly stated. The main cause is the great number of men drawn off to the war, of which the drain commenced in April, 1861. At this time, the men in the army from Ohio comprehend one-third of all the marriageable men in the State; so that there must necessarily be a great reduction in the number of marriages. Probably this fact will be more strongly exhibited in next year's statistics. In 1860, when the number was largest, the proportion of marriages to population was 1 in 101; but, supposing the population to have remained stationary, the proportion in 1862 was only 1 in 110. Even this, however, is much larger than the proportion in England, which is 1 in 128 in the average. In Massachusetts the proportion in peaceful times was 1 in 100—just about the same in Ohio. Marriages in Europe are largely influenced by prudential motives; and in the United States must necessarily be reduced by such large drafts on men as the war demands.

McCullough, in his Statistics of the British Empire, says that "the proportion of marriages is liable to be seriously affected by the prosperous or unprosperous condition of the people at the time." At one time in England, the number of marriages varied by one-third, in consequence of the rise or fall of wheat. Such facts, however, have but little influence in Ohio, where bread is abundant, and the means of subsistence is within the reach of all who choose to labor.

4. Of Wills and Administrations.—I have obtained the number of wills and administrations for several years, not because there is any positive value in such information, but that we may trace, in different channels, the social movements, and by observing the regularity or disturbance of these movements, discover, if possible, the causes and springs of those movements. The number of wills and administrations acted upon by the Probate Courts in Ohio, for several years, is as follows:

	Wills.	Administration.
In 1857	1,466	3,308
In 1858	1,691	2,455
In 1859	2,013	2,602
In 1860	1,583	2,731
In 1861	1,767	2,849
In 1862	1,632	3,003

There is a sufficient regularity in this to show a uniform social movement in this respect. There are about 50,000 persons die in Ohio annually, of whom half are children, and half the remainder women ; so that there are only about 12,000 men, to whom may be added 1,000 women, either widows or single, having the same position as men, in regard to property. Of these 13,000 persons about 4,500 have their estates administered upon, either by will or letters. Of the remainder, a large number doubtless had no property. But, after making these allowances, this statement shows that there are a large number of persons dying worth property, which is divided and settled by friends, without any intervention of law. Children who inherit landed estate and are in possession of the personalty, may do this without difficulty.

5. Violent Deaths.—I have taken much pains to ascertain the number and proportions of violent deaths in this State ; because this branch of statistics has a very close relation to the moral and intellectual condition of society. Murder, suicides, accidents, all proceed from moral causes, or intellectual errors. They seem, at first sight, to have no law of regularity, and to be irregular in cause and eccentric in action ; but this is not so. They are found to occur in the same society and near the same period with great uniformity. Nor should we be very much surprised at this, if we consider that the *causes* are moral or social ; for if they are, ought not the same moral condition of society to produce the same moral crimes ? or the same intellectual defects to produce the same intellectual errors ? At any rate, there is a uniformity in their occurrence ; and the moral condition of society seems to be the ultimate cause.

The following is a table of violent deaths, whether by homicide, suicide, or accidents, for the last five years. There are a few counties each year, principally small and unimportant (as to this class of statistics), which are estimated for ; but, since I have all the large counties—Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, &c., &c.—this table is sufficiently accurate for comparisons. This year the table is very accurate, since I obtained reports from the clerks as well as coroners. *Vide* Table XXIII.

	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.
In 1858	65	70	310
In 1859	48	87	309
In 1860	77	85	359
In 1861	72	118	496
In 1862	57	95	441

Homicides and suicides were less frequent last year than they were the year before ; but were nearly the same as in 1859. Taking these five years together, and there is little difference in the ratios, either as to the several classes, or the aggregate population. The *average* of the five years is—

Homicides	64
Suicides	91
Casualties	383
Aggregate	538

The aggregate of the last two years probably seems greater from the fact that in the previous three there were a larger number of counties without any returns, and the estimates might therefore be erroneous. On the whole there seems an extraordinary uniformity in the production of crimes and casualties. So much so, that I can confidently predict, that in the year 1863 there will be produced an aggregate of homicides, suicides and casualties varying but slightly from 600. But why should this not be the case, when the moral and intellectual condition of society remains the same ?

6. Crimes and Convictions.—The aggregates of the clerks' reports on crimes, indictments and convictions, for the year 1862, give the following results (*vide* Table XXI.) :

Indictments	2,407
Crimes against the person	606
Crimes against the property	671
Statutory offenses	1,050
Convictions	1,124

It will be observed in the detailed table, that in four counties the crimes were not specified. Hence the aggregate of indictments is larger than that of the aggregate of crimes given above. The comparison of the number and classification of crimes, for several years, are given below, viz :

	No. of Indictments.	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Statutes.	Convictions.
In 1857	3,236	587	938	1,696	697
In 1858	3,533	807	987	1,759	1 272
In 1859	3,493	657	966	1,615	1,585
In 1860	3,362	730	737	1,883	1,657
In 1861	2,827	724	597	1,422	1 321
In 1862	2 407	606	671	1,050	1,124
Average of six years	3,139	685	816	1,571	1,276

There is a remarkable uniformity in the number and character of crimes. The number of indictments, in 1861 and 1862, has fallen off, chiefly in the number of statutory offenses. The proportion of crimes against *property* and *person* have remained nearly the same. The proportion of each will be found in the following table :

	Proportion against Person.	Proportion against Property.	Proportion of both to Indictments.
In 1857	18 per cent.	29 per cent.	47 per cent.
In 1858	23 "	28 "	51 "
In 1859	19 "	27 "	46 "
In 1860	22 "	23 "	45 "
In 1861	25 "	21 "	46 "
In 1862	25 "	28 "	53 "
Average	22 per cent.	26 per cent.	48 per cent.

There is but very little variation, in any of the years, from the general average. The inference is, that the crimes against the *person* (including all classes) are but little less than those against property; and that of the whole number of convictions, a little less than half are actual moral crimes, independent of mere statutory offenses.

The proportion of crimes, officially recognized by indictments in the courts of record, to the whole population, is just 1 in 1,000. The proportion of convictions is just half that; so that, if any person be indicted for crime, his chances for escape, or conviction, are just equal This is partly because some persons are really innocent, but more because the machinery of the law is defective.

8 Judgments and Suits at Law —The number of suits and judgments entered in the courts, for the year 1862, were 21,183 suits at law, and 18,187 judgments. The number for several years past was:

	Suits.	Judgments.
In 1857	29,720	17,500
1860	25,147	19,938
1861	22,604	19,222
1862	21,183	18,187

It is very clear that, for several years past, the suits at law have been diminishing. This is a direct consequence of another fact, that *the indebtedness of the people is greatly diminished.* Credit reached its height in the West in 1856–'57, and was closed, in all uncertain cases, by the explosion of 1857. That did the country a great deal of good, by diminishing credit, and, ultimately, debt and litigation. The war came in to continue the same effect. People have been made cautious; few persons incur debts which can be avoided, and there is no doubt that the financial condition of the people of Ohio is far better than it has been previously, within thirty years.

Statistics do not favor litigation. In a table prepared for the Report of 1861 (*vide* page 50), it is shown that, by *legal force,* only 20 per cent. of debts are collected, at a cost of 8 per cent. on the whole amount. An equal amount is, no doubt, collected on judgments, by being paid into lawyers' hands; but it will be a large estimate to suppose 50 per cent. of debts collected by law, at a cost of at least 10 per cent. It is far cheaper to restrain, as far as legislation can, the making of debts, than to rely on law to collect them.

9. New Structures, and their Value —The erection of new structures in a State is a test of its physical progress in numbers and prosperity. If numbers increase, there must be new dwellings; if the wealth and taste of a community increase, better and costlier buildings for old ones. In Ohio, for the last ten years, the erection of new structures has been steadily going on, with little interruption. Commercial revulsions and the war have interrupted building for two or three years, but not very suddenly, or to a great extent. Commercial shocks affect chiefly large towns and commercial men. In the agricultural parts of the State, they have had scarcely any effect. It is interesting and instructive, as we watch

the progress of society, in the form of unquestionable facts, to see how little the real progress and growth of society is affected by what are called commercial revolutions. These are almost entirely caused by debts, and affect comparatively little those who are not in debt. While the country is said to be in ruins, by merchants and bankers, the farmer and mechanic pursue their way, comparatively unobstructed and uninjured. The following are the number of new structures erected in Ohio during the last five years, viz :

	Number.	Value.
In 1858	10,458	$5,012,054
1859	7,812	4,972,645
1860	8,100	3,685,513
1861	9,831	4,463,042
1862	8,003	2,989,520

It will be seen, that the number of buildings erected fell off in 1859, and in 1862; but, notwithstanding this, there has been a general and steady growth of structures, and, in the cities, they have generally been of a higher value and better appearance. Below is the number of buildings erected for the last three years, in the counties which comprise the five largest towns of the State, viz.:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Hamilton	749	1,163	543
Cuyahoga	185	273	371
Montgomery	236	275	225
Franklin	220	205	222
Lucas	102	156	197
Aggregate	1,487	2,072	1,558

It will be seen that there was but little difference in the aggregates here between 1860 and 1862. In the counties of Cuyahoga and Lucas, building has been steadily increasing. The value of buildings erected in Cincinnati has been steadily increasing, as is manifested in many blocks of fine stores and houses.

10. Naturalizations.—The number of naturalizations is important, in this respect, that it shows very nearly the addition of population, caused by the immigration of foreign-born persons. It is true, that many of these again migrate to other States, but by this means we ascertain the wave of foreign persons flowing into the State, and sometimes out of it. If we multiply the whole number of naturalizations by 6 (six), we shall have just about the number of persons who came into the State five years before, and have remained in it. Of course, there are some exceptions of those who have been in other States and are naturalized here, and of those not naturalized at all; but these are comparatively few. I have put the ratio at 6 (six) instead of 5 (five), on account of those who are not naturalized at all. The number of naturalizations in the year 1862, were as follows:

Whole number naturalized in the Common Pleas Courts	338
Whole number naturalized in the Courts of Probate	2,036
Aggregate number	2,374

Born in England, Wales, or Scotland	309
Ireland	458
Germany	1,191
Other countries	253
Not specified	163

The number naturalized in 1862 is not more than *one-fourth* the number in 1860 and in 1861. This is not, as many persons may suppose, on account of the war merely, but because—1. Some five or six years since, immigration to the U. States began to fall off largely. In fact, in the last five years, the migration of Europeans to this country has not been much over one-third what it was previously. 2. The excitement of elections has nearly ceased, so that there is little interest in being naturalized. No doubt there are many aliens in this country who, in the disturbed condition of the country, prefer to retain the right of re-returning to their native land unembarrassed. But this is less the cause of the reduction in naturalization, than the other facts I have mentioned.

The number of naturalizations for the last five years have been as follows:

In 1858	4 601
1859	8,993
1860	10,479
In 1861	11,233
1862	2,374
Total of five years	37,680

The total number from each country were as follows:

England, Wales, and Scotland	4,367
Ireland	6,747
Germany	20.350
Other countries	6,216

In Ohio, the great bulk of immigration has been from Germany. That is still kept up, but the greatest number of Germans now go to the extreme Western States. New lands, cheap and fertile, have at all times been the chief attraction of emigrants from Europe. It may be regarded as certain, that as long as the United States have unoccupied lands, at a cheap rate, European immigration will continue. The number of naturalized persons given above, represent a population of full 200,000 people. But even this great number is less, in proportion, than those who have gone to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The immense body of new lands which still lie between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, will long continue to furnish homes to the exiles from Europe, coming in search of comfort and freedom.

Table I — *Of the General Condition of Agriculture, in October,* 1862; *from the observation of competent observers.*

COUNTIES.	GRAIN CROPS.	FRUIT AND SORGHUM.	REMARKS.
Butler ...... Jno. M. Millikin.	Wheat crop good in quality, and exceeds average yield 20 per cent; exceeds crop of 1861 60 per cent. Corn very nearly average; quality of grain very fine. Barley and Oats below the average in quantity sown, and in the yield. Hay very good; 1½ ton per acre; injured by drought.	Apples more abundant than for three years; quality not first rate. Peaches abundant, but injured by drouth. Pears abundant. The quantity of Sorghum grown is inconsiderable, in comparison with other counties.	The drouth was protracted and severe. From the 1st of July to 18th of Nov, there did not fall *one-half inch* of rain. So serious a drouth has not been experienced in this county within the last twenty years.
Carroll ..... W. Butler.	Wheat good; better than for several years Corn medium; injured by drouth. Oats very light; used up by drouth and bugs. Hay tolerable; cut short by drouth.	Fruit very poor, except peaches.	
Columbiana . A. McLean.	Wheat and Rye better than an average. Corn, except in low lands, a failure. No Buckwheat, and Oats only 20 to 25 lbs. per bush., owing to late dry season Hay better than last season.	Apples not plentiful, and inferior. Plums and Cherries plentiful. Grapes plentiful, but small. Considerable quantity of Sorghum grown, and molasses made.	
Clermont . . . G. W. Crane	Wheat a good crop. Corn two-thirds of a crop. Oats one fourth of a crop. Hay average.	Peaches plenty, but small Apples one half crop. Sorghum better than ever.	ince 15th July, the dryest season for 25 years.
Champaign . M. G. Williams.	Wheat crop 25 per cent. above average, and good quality. Oats little over half crop, and poor Corn good; quantity per acre 10 to 12 per cent above average. Hay large crop.	Apples av'ge crop. Peaches large crop; quality poor. Sorghum, 110 acres raised, yielding 140 gals molasses per acre, and of good quality.	
Darke ...... Noah Arnold.	Wheat one-third better than last year, and good in quality Corn about equal to last year Oats an entire failure, owing to rust. Hay good	Fruits of all kinds abundant. Sorghum a great deal cultivated; it is likely to be one of the staples of the county.	
Erie .... F. D. Parish.	Wheat crop larger than last year. Corn as good as last year. Oats abundant, but light. Hay good.	Fruit of all kinds abundant Grape crop large. Sorghum much cultivated.	Extensive vineyards in this vicinity are in bearing, & are being multiplied every y'r.
Fulton .. ... L. C. Upham.	Wheat same amount sowed as last year, same quality raised, and 20 per ct. increase. Corn not as good as last year, by 20 per cent. Other grains good average crop. Hay, increase over last year, 10 per cent.	Fruit good qualities, and four times the quantity over last year.	

Of the General Condition of Agriculture—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRAIN CROPS.	FRUIT AND SORGHUM.	REMARKS.
Gallia ...... R. Black.	Wheat average crop, and 25 per cent. over last year Corn not half a crop. Oats a failure. Hay average.	Apples and peaches half a crop; other fruits almost a failure. Sorghum double or treble last year.	
Hancock ... Aaron Hall.	Wheat better in quantity and quality than last year. Corn half crop. Oats almost a failure. Hay an average crop.	A large quantity of Sorghum raised, and much molasses made.	
Hardin ..... T. Rough.	Wheat crop one fourth over an average. Corn under an average, but about equal to last year. Oats 50 per cent. under an average. Hay average.	Fruits of all kinds abundant. Sorghum 100 per cent. over any former year.	Drouth from Aug. 1st to 11th of Nov.
Henry ..... J. Kelley.	Wheat one-third heavier, Corn one-third lighter than last yr Oats and Potatoes very light crop. Hay average.		
Jefferson .. . R. Marsh.	Wheat, yield good; quality above average; breadth sown less than usual. Corn less than half an average crop Oats light. Hay heavy crop; best for several years	Fruit: early fruits abundant, later fruits injured by drouth. Grapes ripened well. Very little Sorghum raised.	The drouth very severe in this county; injured the corn, fruits, and meadows.
Lake .... J. Coolidge.	Wheat two bush. per acre more than last year; spring wheat, failure Corn one-third to one fourth of a fair crop. Oats light. Hay average.	Fruit: Apples in abund'ce. Peaches fair crop. Grapes and Strawber's too much for this market, and sent east.	Sorghum much cultivated, but inj'd this year, same as corn, by dr'th. 15,000 gls. good syrup made in the county.
Licking..... J. Dille.	Wheat crop largest for several years; one third more than last year; grain very fine. Corn much below an average; grain sound and good. Oats almost a failure, from rust Hay crop large, and well secured.	Fruit: best crop, including Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries, since 1855. Neither Apples or Peaches very good, on account of drouth.	Sorghum much cultivated, and last year some good samples of sugar made.
Logan ...... W. Lawrence.	Wheat crop best for several years, in quality, yield, and breadth harvested. Corn a full average crop, and excellent grain. Oats light crop Hay crop good.	Fruit a fair average crop of all kinds. Apples injured by drouth. Sorghum five times as much as last year.	Drouth injured the Oats. The Corn dried out better than for ten years before.
Lorain .... . N. B. Gates.	Wheat a pretty fair crop. Corn not so good as last year; injured by wet in fore part of the season. Oats poor, from some cause Hay unusually good	Fruit a good crop of all kinds. More Sorghum syrup than last year, but less yield per acre.	The season, in this part of the State, has been a very productive one, and generally healthy.
Mahoning... J. Truesdale	Wheat nearly as good as last year. Corn not nearly as good. Oats not half a crop. Hay less than average.	Fruit: Grapes good. Apples and Peaches small crop Very little Sorghum.	Drouth very severe, injuring all late crops.

Of the General Condition of Agriculture—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRAIN CROPS.	FRUIT AND SORGHUM.	REMARKS.
Medina..... W. P. Clark.	Wheat 10 bush. per acre—two thirds of a crop. Oats light Corn not more than half crop. Hay very good.	Fruit: Apples not so abundant as usual. Peaches few. Pears good. Small fruits very abundant. Sorghum good.	The excessive rains of June and early part of July favor'd gr'wth of weeds, & prevented cultivat'n of crops on clay soils. Drouth of Aug. and Sept. injured cereal and root crops.
Monroe ..... J. R. Morris.	Wheat crop better than for many years. Corn half crop. Oats a failure. Hay near an av'ge	Fruit crop an average.	Tobacco crop, 1862, 4,000,000.
Morgan .. .. J. Davis.	Wheat crop better than for four years past. Corn half crop. Oats almost a failure. Hay above an average crop.	Fruit good crop, but not perfect Peaches one-third crop. Other fruits abundant.	Hail storm in July injured the wheat and the fruit.
Morrow .... Wm.S.Irwin.	Wheat 115,987 bu.; good crop Corn 653,070 bu.; not an average. Oats poor. Hay 28,856 tons; good crop.	No report of fruit. Considerable Sorghum raised.	
Noble ..... W.H.Frazier.	Wheat 50 per cent. over 1861 Corn 25 per cent. less Oats not one-eighth crop. Hay 25 per cent. above last year.	Fruit very abundant this year; almost a failure last.	Excessive drouth in the fall, preceded by dusky weather in Aug., having all the appearance of Indian summer.
Ottawa ..... G. B. Smith.	Wheat an average. Corn almost a failure Oats very light. Hay more than an average.	Fruits of all kinds abundant and good.	June & July very wet; remainder of season very dry. First killing frost Oct. 27.
Pickaway ... P. C. Smith	Wheat full crop. Corn half crop Oats and Barley very little raised. Hay full crop.	Fruits, one-half crop Apples, three-fourths crop Peaches. 150 bbls. of Sorghum molasses.	A terrible drouth. No rain from July to Novem'r. A good crop br'm corn, 1209 acres.
Stark ..... Dwight Jarvis.	Wheat better in quantity and quality than last year; 20 bushels per acre. Corn poor crop; 30 bushels per acre. Oats poor. Hay good; 1¾ tons per acre.	Fruit of all kinds is but a medium crop, and hardly that. Apples poor, and have a tendency to rot Peaches same. Grapes rusty, & but few of them	Some Sorghum raised.
Summit .... Prof Young.	Corn and other grains, light crop. Grass and Hay, very good.	Fruit crop less, and poorer quality than usual.	
Tuscarawas . P. Uhrich.	Wheat 10 per cent. greater than 1861. Corn 50 per cent. less Oats ditto. Hay 20 per cent. greater.	Fruit 75 per cent. greater than last year. Sorghum, probably 1,500 bbls.	No rain from middle of July to Nov. 15. Very early snows.

Of the General Condition of Agriculture—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRAIN CROPS.	FRUIT AND SORGHUM.	REMARKS.
Warren ..... Mr. Antess, F. G. Hill.	Wheat much better than last year. Corn crop larger, and grain sounder, than last year. Other grain, none. Hay not equal to last year.	Fruit much more abundant than last year. Peaches a fine crop. Apples and Pears med'm Large am't Sorghum molasses made	In the first part of the season, much rain; in the latter part, a very severe drouth.
Washington . S. P. Hildreth.	Wheat, yield large and grain of fine quality. Corn crop short.	An abundant yield of Apples and Peaches. Grape crop injured by blight in leaves and fruit.	The spring months wet; the latter part of the season very dry.
Wayne ..... J. Ihrig.	Wheat a full crop; 20 bushels per acre. Corn below the av'age. Oats much injured by rust and insects Hay good.	Fruit: Apples a failure Some Peaches. Cherries abundant.	Frosts on April 27, 28, and 29. Frosts on May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 29. Frosts on June 9 and 19. On June 29, the heaviest flood ever known in the county.

TABLE II.—*Of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Corn, raised in Ohio in the year* 1862.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		CORN.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced	Acres sown	Bushels produced	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.
Adams	29,823	291,710	41	415	104	1 253	32,584	858,414
Allen	23,150	232,074	287	2,802	14	2 745	24,197	811,901
Ashland	25 684	299,020	1,052	13,759	1,123	25,071	21,791	602,873
Ashtabula....	6,576	90 074	532	5,654	284	6,416	12,118	465,239
Athens	16 907	137,638	219	2,109	19	283	20,928	582,224
Auglaize	17,752	185,810	653	7,124	1,568	21,395	18,359	529,739
Belmont	23,183	242,174	1,650	17,014	1,580	33,603	27,330	1,051,558
Brown	32 013	290,142	455	3 970	29	7,443	39,620	1,221,581
Butler	45,860	533,84	35	3,422	10 569	224,639	58,093	2,425,379
Carroll	20,249	176 630	3,360	36,195	473	9,321	11,29	412,643
Champaign..	34,372	394,260	745	7 783	542	10,855	38,142	1,248,830
Clarke	30 543	375 664	1 560	22 777	392	6,455	33,664	1,226,309
Clermont. . .	25,136	196 720	767	7,267	150	8,174	37,624	1,168,792
Clinton	30,077	215,674	272	3,15	236	4,174	48,558	1,816,149
Columbiana .	20,027	218,299	2 532	50,001	376	8,115	14,945	491,481
Coshocton....	32,884	230,075	1,572	13,482	177	2,847	31,499	867,905
Crawford	18,621	211,209	699	9,994	678	14,197	25,539	1,106,629
Cuyahoga ...	5,551	77,468	1,022	15,171	210	4,917	12,764	477,989
Darke	39,342	437,004	2,297	25,720	1,970	33,327	36,480	1,157,833
Defiance......	15,489	186,224	121	1,253	34	606	12,085	458,602
Delaware	15 438	165,187	836	9,65	157	2 651	30,658	949,942
Erie	14,478	236,842	215	2 973	448	11,484	20,54	711,782
Fairfield......	39,289	372,241	1 538	18,748	724	13,866	42,703	1,264,566
Fayette......	16,693	168 455	1,178	17,475	5	140	51,242	1,906 495
Franklin......	27,417	305,344	1,081	11,389	358	8,016	59,671	1,997,184
Fulton	14,292	191,150	127	1,472	8	1,440	11,784	474,804
Gallia	27,097	230 794	134	1,406	40	632	20,948	492 320
Geauga	3,093	35,911	374	4 535	68	938	5,852	239,218
Greene......	37,72	370,95	591	9 000	691	13,980	44,44	1,680,127
Guernsey....	17,288	136,451	1 167	10,440	378	3,950	19,192	517,056
Hamilton ...	14 656	150,413	819	10,037	5,443	108,911	25,658	937,575
Hancock	30 862	299,49	270	3,0 5	190	3,680	30,849	1,094,940
Hardin	14,024	44,287	359	3 981	31	643	19,989	573,677
Harrison	14,114	151,42	871	10,447	197	4,813	14,374	459,418
Henry........	10,791	96,576	30	304	3	62	8,499	322,911
Highland.....	45,189	314,535	398	3,743	30	852	55,827	1,732,651
Hocking......	20,303	139,977	576	5,084	91	1 272	16,733	409,020
Holmes.......	26,916	258 24	2,008	22 511	620	12,245	18,569	593,167
Huron	21,095	288,2	274	3,408	787	18,056	30,540	1,038,540
Jackson	20,543	162,721	54	394	.... .	... ...	17,494	373,398
Jefferson	16,879	211,758	2 037	16 770	1,785	44,525	14,183	512,497
Knox	25,317	243,644	2,044	20,672	248	4,133	31,740	855,558
Lake	5,38	85,618	305	3,812	1,195	30,112	6,67	244,349
Lawrence.....	13 139	144 754	95	1,004	2	15	17,608	411,227
Licking	26,883	268,447	2,894	30,210	310	6,144	49,430	1 490,764
Logan	27,576	311,729	674	7,754	194	3,943	28,952	872,468
Lorain	11,517	153,614	142	1,921	35	7,681	15,450	504,470
Lucas........	9,864	141,172	136	1,622	18	2,666	7,692	299,774
Madison.....	9,621	99 024	990	12,132	16	249	37,759	1 616,050
Mahoning*. .	10,938	123 991	839	9,205	395	9,085	11,498	401,853
Marion	14,557	174,800	328	4,639	91	1,840	32,640	1,023,985
Medina	12,999	160,330	588	8,660	421	8,996	14,79	553,445
Meigs ... .:.	17,056	144,047	205	1,904	6	1 014	17,339	494,402
Mercer.......	23,122	212,933	783	8,318	897	11,609	20 511	641,994
Miami	35 112	440,349	1,495	16.049	2,482	48,022	42,982	1,565 496
Monroe	16,340	118,915	870	9,247	303	3,713	19,705	506,863

TABLE II.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		CORN.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced	Acres sown.	Bushels produced	Acres planted.	Bushels. produced.
Montgomery .	34,455	468,873	1,425	17,425	3,018	59,044	35 450	1,315,866
Morgan	20,138	188,795	220	2 181	260	3,190	17,808	536,835
Morrow	12,763	115,987	531	5,578	172	3,584	21,992	652,070
Muskingum...	31,364	279,300	1,010	9,839	383	6,080	30,784	948,913
Noble........	15,312	118,044	467	4,593	37	477	21,767	681,632
Ottawa	6 847	101,430	7	218	24	291	6 132	241,177
Paulding	4,212	45,399	57	740	.... .	....	4,776	180,368
Perry.........	22,764	192,293	760	6 219	154	3,054	19,919	572,269
Pickaway	29,891	324 599	476	5,477	58	1,027	76,230	2,462,528
Pike	14,826	123,880	119	1,037	2	31	24,112	725,773
Portage †	10,823	121,578	1,354	16,509	842	18,238	10,677	469,400
Preble ‡	36,711	388,982	987	11,117	983	17 974	38,319	1,346,359
Putnam	14,559	168 242	213	2,231	42	665	17,814	604,584
Richland.. ..	31,347	355,155	2,073	26,021	1,233	23,669	24 295	739,061
Ross	38 760	404 297	685	9,204	80	1,680	74,231	2 615,754
Sandusky.....	26,468	350,685	205	2,300	54	1,165	17 512	624 645
Scioto........	14,751	156,921	12	126	10	242	24 940	759,335
Seneca	43,286	488,824	371	4,478	372	7,376	26,921	849,172
Shelby	22,531	280,810	1,301	16,370	680	12,406	22,851	580,674
Stark	46 940	479,111	891	12,250	3,612	95 387	20 832	691 138
Summit......	21,662	272,024	768	10,886	1,166	35,871	11 638	460,816
Trumbull	6,436	62,023	1,114	11,297	46	831	9 761	392,244
Tuscarawas...	36,806	343,979	1,613	16,913	455	9,869	21,268	662,523
Union........	13,935	133 949	550	5 812	16	221	30,585	834,790
Van Wert	13,242	128,815	224	2,295	114	1,811	11 706	443,694
Vinton	10,041	69,677	93	751	2	15	13 654	305,927
Warren.......	34,197	337,077	290	2,678	4,675	99,172	46,415	1,883,418
Washington...	23,631	156,499	1,145	8,705	100	2,231	26,318	735,032
Wayne	40,362	511,388	1,066	13,575	1,142	22,6 6	26,897	730,809
Williams .. .	17,189	219,592	291	3,483	89	1,551	13,759	477 732
Wood	15,091	188,393	114	1,531	256	3,893	18,825	668,014
Wyandot. .. .	17,886	203,540	478	5,632	220	4,294	22,785	801,361
Totals...	1,931 002	20,055 424	69,374	779 829	60,501	1,255 049	2,266 129	74,858,878

* Mahoning county returns Maple Sugar 196 223 pounds, and Maple Molasses 14,833 gallons.

† Portage county returns Maple Sugar 363,683 pounds.

‡ Preble county reports 952 acres in Flax, producing 6,584 bushels of Seed.

TABLE III.—*Of Buckwheat, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Butter and Cheese produced in Ohio in* 1861.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT.		OATS.		MEADOW.		POTATOES.		BUTTER	CHEESE.
	Acres sown.	Bush produced.	Acres sown.	Bush. produced	Acres.	Tons of hay.	Acres planted.	Bush. produced	Pounds.	Pounds.
Adams	76	873	6,274	112,320	7 061	6,905	319	14,529	159 369	4,346
Allen	301	5,825	4,366	104,722	11,412	12,706	693	71,722	326,920	29,378
Ashland	534	8,352	14 162	417,282	24,963	31,168	990	91,443	565,605	117,037
Ashtabula	995	12,194	9,552	257,927	49,169	48,826	1,511	153,916	885,085	2,745,026
Athens	896	9 489	5,768	107,214	13,606	16,214	648	38,651	340,345	78,582
Auglaize	437	5,219	5,719	128,766	7,689	8,891	797	55 659	190,336	4,392
Belmont	1,504	18,003	18,036	453,358	18,359	20,460	1,125	106 401	561,010	19,241
Brown	199	2,412	11,391	202,218	9,351	8 867	531	28,414	390,760	13,978
Butler	337	6,217	8,827	203,884	7 985	9,301	993	66,540	443,004	5,204
Carroll	948	13 124	15,090	378,424	19,100	24,814	607	61,653	565 655	27,945
Champaign	246	3,777	7,370	206,777	13.895	17,179	479	41,901	355,845	62 625
Clark	75	1 098	6,078	187,592	12,756	16,796	687	54.149	313,415	14,777
Clermont	415	6,535	13,757	273,575	15 560	16,358	3,563	152 466	345,189	3 855
Clinton	437	7,190	5.519	138,847	10,659	12 966	608	38.581	403,885	36,797
Columbiana	1,305	17,730	16,891	467,901	30,466	38,764	1,032	110,713	504,185	25,806
Coshocton	1,902	15,648	10,578	224 196	15,756	17,925	821	72,054	446,995	13,616
Crawford	696	13,232	12,256	399,118	21,940	30,396	975	95,948	493,282	5,998
Cuyahoga	412	6,872	8 933	226,870	35,112	40 064	3,119	239,510	822,595	1,185 861
Darke	571	8,456	10,103	208,489	10,464	11.864	757	59,964	396.042	12,593
Defiance	417	6,709	3,253	81,985	8,771	10,004	723	69,629	252,908	23,125
Delaware	633	8,039	6,683	180 357	19,624	22,874	793	44,281	450,147	29,304
Erie	527	8,085	5.567	139,239	11,385	15 862	1,252	110,068	347,635	31 315
Fairfield	181	2,403	9,032	200,851	14,563	18,053	868	56,200	517,628	12,047
Fayette	109	1,588	2,059	47,586	7,370	7,420	244	21,114	217,242	6,160
Franklin	369	5,287	6,610	179,682	15,183	17.454	1,836	116 235	551,345	11 463
Fulton	807	13,243	2,282	60,861	14,648	18,731	741	92,378	318 145	64,816
Gallia	368	3 914	6,055	116,400	8,863	9,403	706	58 494	239,802	34,985
Geauga	647	9,371	5,347	135,457	37,121	42,304	874	89,381	675,700	1,110,450
Greene	121	1 686	5 635	155 084	9 010	11,867	700	85 416	376,934	5,393
Guernsey	1,356	14,507	13,058	240,622	18,738	18,365	591	37,589	419,149	17,993
Hamilton	448	5,990	6 580	151,594	13,830	15,861	2,548	153,030	285,102	1,395
Hancock	512	8.690	6,613	175 979	15,928	19,326	1,000	107,270	445,969	25,328
Hardin	336	6,354	3,920	105,712	8,910	10,254	547	48,873	186,100	14,093
Harrison	561	6,469	9,725	249,635	18,282	21,786	398	40,290	363,974	14,599
Henry	268	4.899	1,290	30,577	4,205	4,944	452	47,519	133,834	5,860
Highland	192	2,570	5,797	106,015	13,779	14,030	513	32,754	333 447	12,469
Hocking	653	7,136	5,759	101,088	8,354	9,132	525	30,034	248,849	7,442
Holmes	951	14.330	13 106	365,930	20,289	24 016	782	82,021	544,230	21,608
Huron	629	9,879	13,091	380,940	30.659	39,964	1,358	153,653	662 962	95,500
Jackson	226	2.117	6,229	103,700	9 531	9,820	410	27 677	176,012	21,980
Jefferson	420	5,022	11,457	301,418	18,239	21,995	1,244	77,136	307,998	37,956
Knox	856	9 308	11,161	261,331	20,710	24 340	804	62 403	443,518	17,779
Lake	401	6,314	3,112	80 917	16,402	20,895	1,322	120,005	247,072	278,834
Lawrence	160	1,421	3,635	68,070	4,168	4,583	488	26,286	111,862	1,227
Licking	845	10,806	13,281	329,129	26,240	38,735	1,097	96,667	767,564	121 345
Logan	298	4,32	5 666	149,122	14 025	17,225	525	44,156	353,699	13,197
Lorain	191	3 200	7,007	160 753	32,930	37,582	1,290	105,966	956,426	1,098 976
Lucas	542	9,217	1 953	51 332	10,740	14,240	1,012	95,816	176,961	29.490
Madison	659	3 873	2 407	59,110	11.662	12.795	410	31,189	156,790	104,201
Mahoning	643	7,886	12,039	333,659	33,164	41,522	1,076	102.421	522,657	152,925
Marion	273	4.377	6,267	199,478	17,224	19,759	682	54,065	298 749	15,375
Medina	251	3,461	11,373	307,789	32,924	37,739	1,010	85,120	795,545	677,182

Table III.—Continued.

Counties.	BUCKWHEAT.		OATS.		MEADOW.		POTATOES.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Acres sown.	Bush. produced.	Acres sown.	Bush. produced.	Acres.	Tons of hay.	Acres planted.	Bush. produced.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Meigs	661	8,019	4 741	83,817	12 975	16,152	1,080	71,302	289,094	55,827
Mercer	378	6,069	5,154	112,743	7,546	8,493	719	66,560	176,232	10 412
Miami	221	3,666	9,710	287,309	8,962	10 529	765	58,847	363,270	16,758
Monroe	2,166	23 646	14,135	261,883	11,496	10,691	879	47 616	274,046	118 954
Montgomery	163	2 831	12,066	308,826	11,169	12,387	864	61,978	412,620	981
Morgan	88	10,103	7,227	131,913	14,785	15,634	602	43,363	447,578	61,784
Morrow	826	11 854	10,004	253,596	25,243	28 357	762	69,077	606 819	42,151
Muskingum	782	8 360	11,624	220,965	21,120	20,447	1 217	67,328	525,508	19 663
Noble	1,226	12,898	9,914	198,889	12 869	13,287	563	34 691	367,707	48,825
Ottawa	169	2,988	929	27,917	4,610	6,953	459	41,700	99,617	2,664
Paulding	219	3 562	387	8,717	2,541	2,793	313	28,419	57,769	2,615
Perry	92	8,703	7,583	132 053	15,011	16,133	755	50,904	435,783	17 940
Pickaway	162	2,534	3,282	73 501	7,541	8,919	520	41,289	285,832	4,043
Pike	167	1,547	5,140	78,885	4,410	4,247	423	24,662	100 470	3,573
Portage	571	8,907	9 588	261,834	41,520	45,217	1,359	155,663	816,137	2,818,012
Preble	262	5,884	8,684	217,828	6,570	7,294	445	36,573	408,912	5,392
Putnam	304	5,339	1,891	43,228	8,250	8,719	1 287	54,503	210,741	7,068
Richland.... ..	989	17 459	19,210	491 942	27,740	33,906	1,277	130,998	611,295	19 173
Ross............	198	2,253	5,319	103 916	8,254	9,326	600	44 801	315,693	14,806
Sandusky	701	11,709	7,970	144,230	15 614	19,321	1,137	122,140	263,611	8,226
Scioto	325	2,682	5 575	88,819	5 664	6 683	873	60,097	113,133	2 446
Seneca........	491	10,130	12,155	344,839	27,396	30,848	1,237	117,407	603,303	16,421
Shelby	360	7 297	10,950	232,260	7,189	7,918	637	45 582	201,872	4 758
Stark	553	8,168	22,631	579 274	35 028	46,753	1,256	122,869	738 401	87,638
Summit	365	6,524	10 858	328 284	28,710	34,515	1,168	20,254	640,145	1,369,684
Trumbull	1,226	14 24	10 934	269 941	52 932	56,401	1,551	138,355	907,170	3,998 355
Tuscarawas	1,274	19,305	17 554	459,779	23,851	27,885	858	80,110	650 802	52,885
Union	335	4,881	5,012	111,903	13 648	15,769	612	35,81	286,689	98,350
Van Wert	448	7,396	1,459	36,313	5,920	6,384	494	53,970	207,585	12 361
Vinton..........	475	4,629	3 701	60 007	7,53	8,429	377	21,733	123 522	8 405
Warren	506	8,501	9,784	237,516	9 929	11,785	1,116	70,264	426 215	14,757
Washington	2,497	28,180	11,374	197,971	17,578	19 344	2,320	136,680	457,271	68,772
Wayne	630	8 750	22 287	738,364	35,371	46,418	1,207	106 273	705,468	42,097
Williams........	356	6,435	4,222	115,183	13,925	17,230	671	86,382	331 636	31,339
Wood	994	18,610	3,705	99,015	10 504	13,390	823	91,55	347,492	19,463
Wyandot........	398	7,735	4,519	145 155	14,816	17 078	541	66,809	237,150	7,838
Totals	51,389	696,623	728,72	17,798,794	1,461,018	1,708,201	80 949	5,556,901	35,442,858	20,637,235

TABLE IV.—*Statement exhibiting the Number and Value of Domestic Animals in Ohio, as returned by Township Assessors, for 1862.*

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES, ETC.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	7 168	$313.519	17,153	$136,745	344	$10,418	19,724	$20,912	37,804	$49,598
Allen	7,413	233,964	18,751	100,796	124	3,600	29,408	27,922	36 457	28,320
Ashland	9,013	400,372	23,627	153,148	54	2,010	76,205	227,318	29,863	43,991
Ashtabula	9.426	375,693	41,783	457,886	120	4,504	70 374	109,084	7,472	16,981
Athens	6,151	243,793	18,277	168,709	77	2,620	33,782	57,820	24,299	33,441
Auglaize	6,414	246,677	16,547	114,578	304	11,158	19 791	21,278	29,206	33,806
Belmont	11 515	581,943	23,755	235 390	137	6 091	102,528	240,785	32,918	68,382
Brown	9,077	409.429	15,995	151,643	367	11,978	19 131	25,375	45,803	71,574
Butler	11,820	603,280	15,850	173,734	281	11,455	5,568	10,086	56,314	142,150
Carroll	5,877	259,548	15,752	100,742	32	1,215	117,318	218,289	13 339	18,645
Champaign	9,299	429,923	19,023	201,144	256	10,805	41,862	84,073	36,933	74,144
Clarke	8,947	440,896	18,256	233,833	411	15,595	48,904	106,731	39,032	83,156
Clermont	10 404	493 190	15,741	168,271	429	21,885	11,365	18,685	46,673	85,166
Clinton	9,887	427,111	18,125	209,025	374	12 679	36,203	67,389	63,216	120,754
Columbiana	9 633	411,817	21,455	178,743	147	6,550	151,052	265,541	18,498	33,233
Coshocton	9,299	372,785	25,046	182,816	135	2,590	90,653	167,688	35,040	56,036
Crawford	8 637	385,335	22,497	175,707	85	2,947	63,061	111,359	40,004	56,883
Cuyahoga	11,755	504,670	29,757	347,962	81	3,720	55,375	87,952	12,395	27,888
Darke	10,696	448,395	23,866	155,836	83	3,449	18,683	26,697	57,679	75,052
Defiance	4,429	178,130	13,824	101,232	18	840	12,615	16,375	19,818	22,446
Delaware	9,031	404,213	21,069	214 296	204	9,423	67,377	141,478	32,920	55,450
Erie	6 217	305,068	12,346	135,221	37	1,040	43,826	77,758	13,666	27,298
Fairfield	11,464	478,938	27,679	213,302	113	4.555	30,725	48,457	53,942	87,178
Fayette	9.444	420,548	21.603	347,257	317	11 530	42,299	70,586	68,245	133,042
Franklin	15,580	673 358	26,386	291,603	356	13,734	26,625	45.377	74 699	155,113
Fulton	4,641	148,970	16,451	119,052	52	1,664	26,557	26,998	14,161	11,881
Gallia	5,684	235,165	14,877	121,515	173	7,798	19 545	22,427	20,029	23,206
Geauga	6,271	266,664	34,832	438,435	132	3.509	47,588	92,738	4,768	13 139
Greene	10,351	425,553	19,575	227,978	541	20,566	27,101	49,606	63,304	149,389
Guernsey	8,565	351,550	19,699	153,437	76	2,894	111,415	199,280	21,682	31,610
Hamilton	16,260	857,841	19,161	290,545	441	31 323	4,165	7,099	44,915	105,293
Hancock	10,715	352,931	26,277	158,835	76	2,639	40,089	48,245	45,943	50.253

Number and Value of Domestic Animals in Ohio—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES, ETC.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Hardin	5,442	$187,046	15,609	$115,605	194	$5,292	20 055	$26,737	27,407	$23,326
Harrison	6,092	322,580	12 720	124,118	61	2,842	176,969	377,277	13,056	26,337
Henry	2 870	95,649	8,758	62,741	25	685	6,428	6,490	11,135	11,217
Highland	11,785	476,963	22,403	210,946	540	17,407	23,881	37,046	66,070	111,489
Hocking	5,285	200,310	13,338	93,239	79	2,150	22,711	25.567	21,894	24,451
Holmes	7,653	306,676	20,541	118 415	62	2,945	55,602	91,433	26,487	38,594
Huron	10,581	423,017	23,764	251,117	183	4,414	101.320	150,135	27,105	45,091
Jackson	4,778	174,301	15,880	129,039	115	4,385	14,937	19,144	17,991	18 818
Jefferson	6,739	302,165	15.370	126,638	28	1,170	142,658	246,182	15,980	26 431
Knox	10,639	452,373	22,145	179,124	133	4,129	103,070	204,346	34,212	48,318
Lake	4,763	204,330	14,131	169,499	41	1,155	40,326	60,057	4,978	10,906
Lawrence	3,506	170,023	12,251	130,922	176	12,157	9,740	10,855	18,871	26,128
Licking	14,226	631,705	32,133	316,039	110	3,980	181,905	381,079	47,551	84,547
Logan	8,681	355,397	20,347	171,667	473	13,472	38,273	60,767	34,563	48,518
Lorain	10,302	391,033	35,703	356,638	50	1,557	106,355	160,195	16,115	22,358
Lucas	4,160	151,745	10,328	92,129	27	971	11,205	13,268	10,002	11,615
Madison	7.662	352,473	21,266	396 605	545	18 798	87 351	213,611	41,472	82,912
Mahoning	8,580	379,508	24,568	256,998	281	11,292	91,988	181,416	11,944	25,924
Marion	7,548	330,350	20,438	201,799	104	3,680	68,701	130,809	36,056	51,065
Medina	8,859	451,059	27,241	268,426	51	2,158	108,404	194,095	14,478	25,816
Meigs	4,972	224,724	13 648	150,104	157	6 583	17,539	31,082	17,225	26,144
Mercer	6,097	223,104	14,993	92,581	75	2,272	15,462	18,050	37,307	38,235
Miami	9,746	474,719	16,634	137,662	461	20,676	13,432	24,373	40,783	82 031
Monroe	6,476	262 422	17,526	153,153	57	2,265	26,846	43,120	18,022	27,235
Montgomery	12,000	622.959	19,726	167,691	148	7 503	8 667	13,279	50,592	107,131
Morgan	7,600	311,920	20,942	168,065	154	6,839	53,987	77,584	24,435	35 106
Morrow	8,751	374,355	23,241	182,523	112	4,581	76,916	154,832	28,057	42,963
Muskingum	12,674	521,320	35.841	286,726	114	4,194	123 715	199,289	44,099	67,399
Noble	7,873	281.223	20,089	135 285	68	2,009	39 880	54,626	23,415	35,118
Ottawa	2 427	106,825	6,433	59,870	1	80	12,962	16,756	10,640	14,783
Paulding	1,506	55,159	6,239	49,283	8	335	2,468	3,045	8,800	8,375
Perry	7,323	265,685	22,610	142,196	59	1,383	58,859	91,770	26,743	34,836

Pickaway	11,157	$515,376	27,947	$427,187	187	$8,089	17,460	$30,545	72,790	$152,514
Pike	5 139	226,862	11,002	106 809	172	8,380	13.666	15,969	31,494	66,081
Portage	8,136	388,502	33,355	393,130	116	3,706	92,503	198,023	9,468	20,640
Preble	9,353	489,639	16,469	171,037	85	4,488	11,626	22,575	53,128	130,713
Putnam	5,165	183,652	16,708	100,848	61	1,925	15,014	15,816	28,207	29,833
Richland	10,830	476,336	28 172	185,142	148	6,292	74,662	126,038	41,332	52,948
Ross	12,440	558,430	25,713	337,416	342	15,570	22,210	27,155	79,447	156,169
Sandusky	8,159	328,067	19,922	154,010	22	698	38,968	41,879	27,911	36,013
Scioto	4,849	238,372	15,013	148,314	313	19,746	10,600	11,622	26,656	45,819
Seneca	11,780	531,843	25,827	184,186	52	2,825	78,645	118,430	39,994	55,781
Shelby	6,782	287,470	15,152	105,322	82	4,049	20,406	30,852	34 136	42,633
Stark	12,385	544,720	33.490	216,240	110	4,453	91,492	155,197	36,739	61 681
Summit	7,729	372,918	26,406	260,050	65	3,400	68,576	131,690	14,509	34 515
Trumbull	9,881	421,314	46,258	481,363	228	9,199	85,772	165,462	9,776	19,397
Tuscarawas	10,501	435,190	31,420	176,990	72	2,735	122,428	186,338	37 512	43,261
Union	7,928	332,431	17,528	175,588	380	12,157	36,569	70 595	29 892	46,951
Van Wert	3,919	133,123	12,181	76,091	44	1,623	11 655	12,593	25,160	21,811
Vinton	3,546	133,027	11,991	106,621	222	7,020	20,545	29,795	13,009	15,491
Warren	10,672	527 298	15,767	185,194	84	5,428	15,344	30,013	50,125	132,632
Washington	8,052	309,512	23,476	210,100	144	5,776	39,173	56 793	23,383	34,640
Wayne	13,039	560,549	34 693	212,472	156	8,178	75,673	124,438	39 118	60,023
Williams	5,256	214 109	16,535	135 538	32	1,129	23,382	33,215	23,163	22 748
Wood	6,310	208,268	20,180	142,405	101	2,698	18,194	18,036	21,316	21,321
Wyandot	6,528	273,964	17,753	165,995	183	6,540	62,238	126,202	29,083	43,385
Totals	727,245	31,555,370	1,824 774	16,814,317	14,470	577,097	4,448,227	7,839,041	2,765,900	4,614,535

TABLE V.—*Meteorological Table of Cincinnati; prepared by G. W. Harper, of the Woodward High School.*

1861–2.	THERMOMETER.								BAROMETER.			RAIN.			SKY.			WINDS.								Remarks.
	Maximum height	Minimum height.	Range	Greatest daily variation.	Least daily variation.	Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean temperature of coldest day.	Mean of month.	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Mean of month.	Depth of unmelted snow.	Depth of rain and melted snow.	No of days of rain.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	N.	N. E.	N W	E.	S	S. E.	S.W.	W.	
October	79	33	46	30	3	72	43	57 5	29·55	28·77	29·22	....	3·774	10	6	8	17	3	1	2	7	7	1	2	8	On the 24th, first frost.
November	74	25	49	26	0	63	30	43·	29·40	28 77	29.154	5 05	3 617	15	5	12	13	6	1	1	2	6	3	2	9	Unusual amount of lightning.
December	73	18	55	25	3	64	21	40·	29·80	29·02	29 38	....	1 095	4	8	6	17	2	3	1	4	13	0	3	5	Unusually mild.
January	67	11	56	22	2	60	18	34 6	29 69	28 71	29 234	4·8	4 739	13	0	19	12	5	3	4	6	2	3	1	7	Great amount of rain.
February	61	1	60	43	2	54	12	33 7	29 63	28·65	29·215	8·2	2 364	7	3	11	14	2	0	3	7	4	1	3	8	" " "
March	81	20	61	32	1	65	25	42 5	29·38	28 48	29·06	.5	5·836	15	2	17	12	3	2	3	5	6	1	4	7	" " "
April	82	36	46	32	1	73	39	54·	29 48	28·77	29·327	....	6·295	16	4	12	14	2	4	3	9	2	4	3	3	" " "
May	93	49	44	31	7	79	55	66·	29 44	28·82	29·174	....	3·323	7	9	5	17	2	7	2	6	6	2	1	5	On 21st a tornado.
June	94	52	42	26	7	83	55	72·	29 43	28 87	29·155	....	3·022	10	8	9	13	3	5	2	7	1	3	4	5	Lightning struck in city.
July	96	64	32	23	5	86	70	79·	29 52	28 83	29 236	....	3·05	7	7	8	16	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	9	
August	96	59	37	25	3	87	69	79·	29 46	29 01	29 224	....	1 485	7	7	6	18	7	2	1	5	5	3	2	6	High average temperature.
September	98	49	49	30	6	84	58	69·	29 42	28·88	29 256	....	93	4	11	5	14	8	1	1	5	8	2	3	2	Drought.
	Average for year.....							55·8				18·55	39 53													

Observations.—It will be seen from the foregoing table, that the maximum height of the thermometer occurred in September—an unusual inciden —the minimum in February, giving a range of 97° for the entire year. The average temperature of the year is slightly above the general average.

The depth of snow is greater than has been known for years at this point, and yet, as it disappeared very rapidly, there was but little sleighing.

The amount of rain is above the average. The months of January, February, March and April constitute one of the most remarkable rainy periods on record. This period embraces but a small portion of our usual rainy season, and yet there were fifty-one rainy days, during which 19 231 inches fell; more than half the whole amount which fell during the entire year. This period was not so remarkable for heavy, dashing showers as for slow and long-continued rains.

There was an unusual amount of lightning during the winter of 1861–2.

The prevailing winds were from the west.

On the 21st of May, the anniversary of the great tornado of 1860, there was another, but it was not so destructive of life and property as the former.

From observations made at the Cincinnati Woodward High School by

G. W. HARPER, A. M.

Note.—The barometrical observations were made at a height of 305 feet above the low water mark in the Ohio river, or 638 feet above the level of the ocean. Each observation is reduced for capillarity and to the freezing point.

TABLE VI —*Meteorology of Marietta.*

Abstract of a Meteorological Journal, kept at Marietta, Ohio, in Latitude 39 *deg.* 25 *min., and Longitude* 4 *deg* 28 *min W. of Washington City, beginning the* 1*st day of November,* 1861, *and ending October* 31*st,* 1862.

BY L P. HILDRETH.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain and melted snow	Course of the winds.	BAROMETER.		
	Mean for month.	Maximum heat.	Minimum cold					Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
1861.										
November......	41.33	71	25	15	15	4.631	W. N W.	29 63	28 85	0.78
December.......	37.00	69	12	21	10	1.618	S. N. and N. W.	30 00	29 00	1.00
1862.										
January........	35 53	67	13	6	25	6.673	N. N. W. and S	29.85	28 95	0.90
February.......	33.60	56	11	12	16	3 056	N. N W. and S. E	29.75	28.85	0.90
March..........	41.27	75	16	11	20	3.392	N. W. S. and S. E.	29 55	28.65	0.90
April..........	51.52	81	30	16	14	7 675	E S. E. and N.	29 65	28 85	0 80
May...........	57.15	84	36	22	9	3.781	N. S. and S. E.	29.61	29 10	0 51
June..........	65.78	88	44	15	15	2.541	S. S. W. and N.	29 65	29.10	0.55
July...........	73 47	93	54	20	11	3.524	S. S. W. and N.	29.75	29 18	0 57
August	73.17	93	46	20	11	3.641	S. S. E and N.	29.68	29.25	0 43
September	68 40	94	38	25	5	0 285	S S. W and E.	29 78	29 10	0.68
October.........	54.67	90	26	18	13	2.564	S. S. W. and N.	29.73	29.00	0.73
Mean year ..	52.74					43 381				

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

The mean temperature is 52 deg 74 min., which is near the average for a series of years The rain and melted snow amount to 43 inches and $\frac{381}{1000}$. The falls of snow were very light, much more so than in common winters. There was little ice in the rivers, obstructing boat navigation only a day or two. Much rain fell during the winter, keeping all the streams full, some overflowing their banks. The spring months were wet, causing delay in the work of the farmers and in the planting operations. The latter part of the summer was dry, causing a short crop of corn and potatoes The yield of wheat was large and the grain of fine quality There was also an abundant yield of apples and peaches. The grape crop was damaged by blight in the leaves and fruit. The Ohio river has been uncommonly low, and remains so at this time, the 5th of November. The forepart of October was noted for its excessive heat, not only in Ohio, but also in the Eastern States, ranking, in this respect, above any former year.

TABLE VII.—*Meteorological Table for Steubenville.*

PREPARED BY R. MARSH, STEUBENVILLE.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.					BAROMETER.					Rain and melted snow.	WIND		SKY.		Rain days.	Snow days.
	6 A. M	12 M.	6 P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.		North.	South.	Cloudy.	Clear.		
October, 1861	47	60⅓	55	80	30	48	50	48	81	29 00	3.11	13	18	21	10	7	0
November, "	36	46	41	66	26	36	35	34	75	28.90	5.12	15	15	24	6	11	6
December, "	30	42	37½	66	14	67	67	66	30.00	08	1 52	14	17	14	17	4	4
January, 1862	28½	36	31⅓	61	0	44	44	44	82	28.90	6 55	15	16	27	4	11	6
February, "	27	35	32	49	4	40	41	41	79	28 78	2 62	13	16	21	7	7	9
March, "	32	45½	41½	66	10	25	26	28	58	28 70	4.18	22	5	23	8	8	7
April, "	42½	58	55	79	29	50	52	50	80	28.90	5 55	20	10	16	14	14	1
May, "	49	69	56¼	85	34	45	50	46	78	20	3 10	18	13	11	20	9	0
June, "	60	74½	71	86	49	43	47	45	80	15	5.90	15	15	19	11	10	0
July, "	64½	81¼	79	92	55	45	48	47	80	28	3 41	13	18	17	14	10	0
August, "	63	83½	80⅓	93	47	54	58	54	76	32	0 81	13	18	10	21	5	0
September, "	56	76	73½	86	37	56	60	57	72	15	1.15	14	16	8	22	3	0
For the year	44⅗	59	55¼	93	0	46	48	47	30.00	28.70	49.01	185	180	211	154	99	33

I have only added up the year. You can ascertain the temperature, &c., of the different seasons readily. We have now (October 18) had one and 40-100 inches rain this month. The year has been wet above the average, and yet crops have suffered from drought more than any year in the last forty.

TABLE VIII.—*Notes on the Meteorology of Lake County, prepared by J. Storrs, Painesville.*

At the request of Mr J. Coolidge, who lives adjoining, I give you some extracts from my Meteorological Journal, which I have kept in this place for the last seven years.

The winter months (1862) were mild, with but little snow; mercury lowest February 25—6 degrees above zero. All tender fruit-buds came through the winter very finely, and the crop of fruit in this section was very large, excepting Morello cherries (they were blasted in the spring), and the grape crop was more affected with mildew than usual. It is noticeable, that our heaviest peach crops follow our mildest winters, and that when the mercury sinks much lower than 10 degrees below zero, the crop usually fails. The temperature of the spring months was 45° 08, summer months 67°.60, autumn months 53°.03. Observations taken three times a day—sunrise, noon and sunset—at an elevation of about 100 feet above the lake, and 2 miles from the south shore. Fruit-trees do not blossom here as early as they do 40 or 50 miles south; the temperature is kept low by the cold winds from the lake. Peach-trees were in bloom this year the 6th of May, and apples the 13th. We frequently have slight frosts till the last of May, but not enough usually to injure vegetation. As soon as the water gets warm in the lake vegetation grows rapidly, and we have no further fear of frosts till late autumn. The first hard frost occurred the 4th of November, this year—usually from the 20th of October to the 1st of November.

The quantity of rain falling here is probably less than on the high lands south of us, yet we have suffered but little from drought since the summer of '54. The first half of August this year was dry and hot, injuring the corn crop on sandy and gravelly soils.

The amount of rain which fell in the spring months was $8\frac{5}{16}$ inches; the least quantity in May, only $1\frac{13}{16}$ in.

Amount of rain in the summer months, $11\frac{4}{16}$ in.; the greatest amount in June, $5\frac{9}{16}$ in.; the least in August, only $2\frac{3}{16}$ in.

Amount of rain in the autumn months was $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., of which the greatest amount was in September, $5\frac{7}{16}$ in.

The weather now is delightful (Dec. 12), no snow on the ground, and the days as warm and pleasant as summer.

I shall be happy to communicate to you such statistical matter as may be of service to you in making out your reports.

Yours, truly, JESSE STORRS.

TABLE IX.—*Meteorology of Cleveland (Cuyahoga County), prepared by G. A. Hyde, for the year* 1862.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

For the year ending Nov. 30th, 1862, kept at Cleveland, Ohio, by G. A. Hyde. Monthly mean from three daily observations.

TEMPERATURE.

Month and Year.	7 A.M.	2 P.M	9 P.M.	Monthly Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
December, 1861	34 34	41 24	37.10	37.56	67	16½
January, 1862	27.58	30.13	27 68	28.46	50½	9½
February	24 97	31.04	27.54	27.85	46	10½
March*	32.57	37 81	34.53	34 97	58	16
April	44.73	53.22	46 82	48.25	80	34
May	53.60	62 53	56.13	57.42	83	43
June	61.17	69 33	63.27	64.59	87	52½
July	70.16	79.35	73.42	74.33	89	61
August	69.06	79.45	73 60	74.04	92	55
September	61 63	73.45	66 48	67.19	87	46
October	52.68	60 93	56.11	56 57	85	35
November	39.43	44.73	41.47	41.88	72	29
For the year	47.66	55.27	50.34	51.09	92	9½

* March 5th to 8th, inclusive, omitted.

TABLE IX —Continued.

SNOW AND RAIN.

Month and Year.	Snow.	Rain and Melted Snow.
December, 1861	4.5 inches	1 43 inches.
January, 1862	9.5 "	3 03 "
February	13.7 "	2 35 "
March	2 6 "	3.39 "
April	0.2 "	2 69 "
May		2.33 "
June		4 96 "
July		5 32 "
August		1.06 "
September		2.30 "
October		2.28 "
November	10.3 inches	3.68 "
For the year	40.8 inches.	34 82 inches.

WINDS.

The relative value of each course of wind for each month is represented in hundredths.

Month and Year.	N.	NE	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Prevailing Wind.
December, 1861	6	2	0	12	40	17	10	13	Southerly.
January, 1862	2	14	15	16	7	14	23	9	SE. & W.
February*	4	8	2	4	32	12	23	15	S. & W.
March*	5	23	9	8	9	8	26	12	NE. & W.
April	4	26	11	11	25	1	13	9	NE. & S.
May	12	21	2	11	30	2	14	8	NE. & S.
June	15	19	4	19	11	17	6	9	Southerly.
July	10	6	3	23	23	12	11	12	Southerly.
August	12	11	1	29	22	11	5	9	Southerly.
September	24	9	1	18	35	4	4	5	N. & S.
October	12	6	2	10	36	13	11	10	Southerly.
November	9	11	3	8	30	10	12	17	Southerly.
For the year	115	156	53	169	300	121	156	128	Southerly.

* February 17th to March 8th, inclusive, omitted.

TABLE X.—*Meteorology of Medina County. Prepared by William P. Clark, A M., for* 1862. *Latitude* 41 *deg* 7 *min. N ; Longitude* 81 *deg* 47 *min. W. Height above the sea,* 1,255 *feet.*

MONTH	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.								RAIN AND SNOW						PREVAIL'G WINDS				REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range.	Maximum.	Warmest day.	Mean of warmest day.	Minimum.	Coldest day.	Mean of coldest day.	Mean of month.	Range.	No. of days snow.	Days rain and snow.	Depth of snow.	No. of days rain.	Stormy days.	Depth of rain and melted snow.	Direction.	Number of times.	Direction.	Number of times.	
1861—November	28.919	28.062	28.494	857	54.	13	33.7	22.5	24	26.2	39.	31.5	5	4	9.5	9	18	2.899	S. W.	30	N.W	25	
December	29.135	28.304	28.756	.831	64	10	58.5	8	3	15.8	36.1	56.	5	1	6.7	3	9	1.103	S. W	45	S. E.	14	
1862—January	29.087	28.101	28.609	.986	48.	28	40.2	6.	5	15.3	27.5	42.	6	1	12.4	8	15	3.415	N.	22	S. W.	29	
February	29.017	28.178	28.590	839	45.5	23	42	5.	15	10.1	27.	40.5	5	4	15.5	1	10	1.791	S. W.	15	N.W.	29	15th, coldest day of year.
March	28.746	27.889	28.442	857	61.	14	50.8	8.5	6	18.7	34.9	52.5	7	3	9.8	7	17	3.266	S. W.	25	N.W.	22	
April	28.964	28.135	28.649	829	78.	16	69.5	31.	8	35.3	48.1	47.	..	2	.2	6	8	2.560	N. E.	22	S. E.	19	
May	28.876	28.314	28.602	562	78.	17	68.3	41.	2	44.8	57.5	37.	..	..	...	11	11	3.640	S. W.	26	N	17	Wet.
June	28.950	28.263	28.578	687	79.5	12	72.5	50.5	19	51.5	63.2	29	..	..	...	13	13	4.042	S. W.	30	N.W.	20	Very wet.
July	28.944	28.364	28.597	.580	88.5	6	81.	58.	1	62.3	71.	30.5	..	..	...	10	10	3.051	S. W.	43	N.W.	13	6th, warmest day of year.
August	28.929	28.403	28.653	526	88.	8	80.8	56.	16	61.3	71.7	32	..	..	...	6	6	.506	S. W.	27	S.	23	Very dry.
September	28.885	28.233	28.690	.652	85	6	77.	45.	2	53.5	65.9	40.	..	..	...	11	11	1.164	S W	40	N W.	17	Dry.
October	28.948	28.226	28.670	.722	82.5	8	75.5	32.5	25	34.	53.4	50.	1	..	4.6	12	13	2.929	S. W	34	N. E.	19	18th, hard frost.
Means	28.950	28.206	28.616	744	71.		62.5	30.1		35.7	49.8	40.7											
Totals	.....	.....	.....	..	.		...	..	..	...	....	..	29	15	55.7	97	141	30.876					

The foregoing table is deduced from observations taken for the Smithsonian Institution, the barometer being corrected for temperature and capillarity. The temperature is taken from a standard instrument; the rain and melted snow is measured in inches and thousandths; the snow in inches and tenths. The stormy days include all those having rain of sufficient depth to be measured, and all having sprinkles of snow, many of which were no hindrance to the labors of the farmer.

The excessive rains of June and the early part of July, favored a large growth of weeds, while they prevented the cultivation of crops on our clay soils. The drouth of August and September prevented the growth of potatoes and other root crops; hence there was a falling off in the yield of cereals and root crops.

The following more particular notice of the several crops cultivated, is appended:

Wheat—Will perhaps average ten bushels per acre; it may be two-thirds of a crop.

Oats—Light. Both wheat and oats heavy strawed, but not well filled. Oats about twenty-five bushels per acre.

Corn—Generally not more than half a crop. Potatoes, less than half the usual crop. Hay, very good. Sorghum, tolerably good. Apples fair, but not so abundant as usual. Peaches not abundant. Pears good. Cherries unusually good. Berries and Currants, very abundant.

TABLE XI.—*Abstract from Meteorological Journal kept at Kelley's Island, Ohio, by G. C. Huntington Latitude* 41 *deg.* 35 *min.* 44 *sec. North. Longtitude* 82 *deg.* 42 *min.* 32 *sec. West. Height above Tide-water,* 587 *feet; above Lake Erie,* 22 *feet*

1861-2.	THERMOMETER.								BAROMETER.					
	Mean temperature at 7 A. M	Mean temperature at 2 P. M	Mean temperature at 9 P. M	Mean temperature of the month.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range for the month.	Temperature of Lake Erie on last day of each month.	Mean of the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range for the month.	Snow, in inches.	Rain and melted snow, in inches.
October, 1861....	52.42	59.42	54.42	55 42	76	39	37	50	29.329	29 63	28.79	0 84	....	2 09
November, "	39.	43.73	40.40	41.04	55	26	29	37	29 200	29 58	28 80	0.78	....	3.00
December, "	33.32	38.97	35.13	35.80	58	18	40	34	29 421	29 83	28.96	0.87	2	1.11
January, 1862 ...	25.77	28.67	26.52	26 98	46	9	37	32	29 325	29.76	28 88	0 88	6½	2.80
February, "	24.	29.78	26 42	26.73	45	4	41	32	29.278	29 67	28.68	0 99	12	2 13
March, "	30.55	35 96	32 29	32 93	48	9	39	32	29 134	29.45	28.70	0.75	5	5.18
April, "	41.93	49 03	43 15	44 70	65	33	32	48	29.331	29.61	28.85	0.76	....	3.26
May, "	53.74	62 90	53.87	56.83	78	43	35	60	29 304	29 58	29 01	0.57	....	4 19
June, "	62.53	69.63	62.23	64.80	82	52	30	68	29.301	29.60	29 01	0 59	....	4.21
July, "	70 97	78.	70.45	73 14	90	63	27	75	29.297	29.63	29.09	0 54	....	5.06
August, "	70.19	79.22	70.77	73.39	87	54	33	74	29 386	29 59	29 15	0.44	....	1.84
September, "	63 63	73.10	64.53	67 09	86	51	35	69	29.402	29.57	29.03	0.54	....	2.14
Means......	47.34	54.03	48.35	49 90	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	25½	37.01

The barometer used is the usual marine mercurial barometer, and is not corrected for temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1861, TO OCTOBER 1, 1862.

Whole amount of rain for the year ending September 30, 1861	37.01 inches.
Whole amount of snow (reduced to water and included in above)	25½ "
Mean temperature of the year at 7 A. M...................................... .	47.34 degrees.
" " " 2 P. M..	54.03 "
" " " 9 P. M..	48.35 "
Mean temperature of the year.. .	49.90 "
Highest temperature recorded at the regular hour	87 "
Highest temperature of the season, July 6, at 4 P M........................	90 "
Lowest temperature of the season, February 15, at 7 A. M...................	4 "
Warmest day, August 7 and 8, mean temperature	81.33 "
Coldest day January, 13, mean temperature........................	11.67 "

Earliest frost in the autumn of 1861, October 28—a light hoar frost—vegetation not injured.

First frost to injure vegetation, November 16. Thermometer 29 degrees at 7 A. M. Latest frost in the spring of 1862, April 23.

The spring of 1862 was unusually backward—vegetation did not start until ten days later than in the spring of 1861. This was determined by the flowering of the same plants in the same exposure. The months of February, March and April, 1862, were 3.20 degrees colder than the corresponding months in 1861. From May to the 1st of October, the mean temperature has been above that of

1861—same period—so that the mean temperature of the year has been nearly the same.

It is interesting to note the uniformity of annual mean temperature in any particular locality. There may be a difference of eight or ten degrees in the temperature of corresponding months in different years, but it is scarcely appreciable in the mean temperature of the entire year. As an illustration of the truth of this, I give the mean temperature of this place for three consecutive years—showing a difference of but sixty-four hundreths of a degree between the extremes.

From September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860, mean temperature ..	49.56 degrees.
" " 1860, " " 1861, " " ..	49.26 "
" " 1861, " " 1862, " " ..	49.90 "

There is about the same uniformity in the mean atmospheric pressure.

I add a few observations as I find them entered on my journal:

January 5, 1862.—The Lake is skimmed over with ice for the first time this season For the past two days patches of posh ice have been noticed floating about, but not thick enough to become set.

January 22.—Sun shines for the first time since the 16th instant.

January 25.—The range of temperature for the past week has been but nine degrees.

January 31.—The past month has been remarkable for cloudiness. On fifteen days the sun did not shine at all, and on eight of the remaining days was but barely visible for short periods.

February 28.—The channel between the island and the main land has not been entirely frozen over this winter. Our communication with Sandusky has been by boats rigged on runners, so as to admit of being drawn on ice when necessary.

March 11.—Wild geese first observed flying northward.

March 12—Ice nearly all gone. Sloop Gazelle started for Sandusky; returned after being out about one hour. Started again in the afternoon, and succeeded in getting through.

March 13.—Sloop Gazelle returned from Sandusky and reports the ice all out of Sandusky Bay.

March 17—Steamer Island Queen arrived from Sandusky at 4 P. M.

March 21.—Lake full of floating ice, drifted in by the east wind yesterday.

March 28.—Channel nearly clear again. Steamer Queen arrived from Sandusky.

Table XII.—*Statistics of Marine Hospital.*

U. S. (Marine) General Hospital,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I send you the following report of this hospital:

Whole number of patients	1,140
Number of wounded	140
" of sick	1,000
" of deaths	76

Classification of principal diseases—Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN DAVIS,
Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A. in charge.

E. D. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics.

TABLE XIII — *West End Military Hospital.*

This Institution, for the reception and care of sick and wounded soldiers, is situated on George Street, (West End) Cincinnati.

It was first opened March 8th, 1862, by order of Dr. John Moore, U S. A. Since its commencement to the close of the year 1862, (less than ten months) the number of patients admitted was 1,412. Of these 860 were Ohio soldiers, 89 Indiana, 167 Illinois, 108 Michigan, 49 Wisconsin, 49 U. S. Regular army, 31 Kentucky, 23 Missouri, 6 Iowa, 4 Pennsylvania, 2 Mississippi, and 1 from Minnesota. There were 10 Gun Boat men; and of *Rebels* there were 7 Tennesseans, 4 Virginians, and 1 Kentuckian.

The first Surgeon in charge was Dr. David Judkins, assisted by Dr. Wm. B. Davis. During July the latter gentleman resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. J. F. White, who, being detailed to open the new Military Hospital, Greenup Street, Kentucky, was in turn succeeded by Dr. C. T. Simpson.

In October Dr. Judkins resigned his position as Surgeon in charge, and Dr. J. F. White was relieved from the charge of Greenup Street Hospital and detailed to succeed him at the West End, where he still is. The Chaplain is Rev. J. F. Wright.

On its opening, in March, 255 cases were treated up to the last of that month; in April, 203 were under treatment; in May, 183; in June, 205; in July, 197; in August, 136; in September, 278; in October, 272; in November, 158; in December, 158. Of the number, in the aggregate, 378 were cases continued from one month to another. The total of deaths during the whole time was 112. 32 died in June and July, and 20 in April and May, making 54 deaths after the battle of Shiloh. Typhoid Fever and Typhoid Pneumonia appear to have been the prevailing diseases—Chronic diarrhœa ranging next. The fatality was greatest in Typhoid Fever cases

It may here be remarked that much of the mortality is due to the fact of the patients having been crowded in hospitals near the battle fields for too long a period previous to being transferred to this hospital, where the number of patients is strictly limited to the authorized number of beds. The West End Military Hospital has three spacious wards, the largest of which is 75x43 and 16 feet high, having windows running to the ceiling line on the four sides. Each ward has a convenient bath-room, supplied with hot and cold water; a water-closet on the outside of the building, and all necessary washing apparatus, besides clothes closets, medicine cupboards and library. These wards are very neatly and effectively furnished, and the whole building is supplied with cocoa-nut matting, rendering it noiselessly comfortable.

Attached to the Hospital are—the kitchen, the laundry, the drying-house, and the ironing-room on one side, the knapsack room and Steward's office on the other.

The basement is large and dry, and is divided into store rooms and dead room.

The Hospital stands back forty-two feet from the street on an elevation of four feet above it. The frontage of the lot is 75 feet, and should the proposition for enlargement of the building (now under consideration) be carried into effect, there will be perfect accommodation for over 300 patients, at an outlay considerably less than what any other building, with like conveniences, could possibly be obtained for.

J. F. WHITE,
Acting Asst. Surg in charge.

TABLE XIV.—*Washington Park Military Hospital.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq. :

Dear Sir—The whole number of sick received in this Hospital from Feb. 22 to Dec. 1, 1862:

Sick	2,437
Wounded	488
Total	2,925
Deaths from wounds	68
“ “ sickness	105
Total deaths	173

It is to be regretted that the tabulated statements prepared by the Department for Hospital records did not, until October 1862, give a detailed classification of the character of wounds. We cannot, therefore, give you anything but the above gross number of 488 wounded received and 68 deaths.

The following is the tabulated classification of diseases :

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid Fever	391	72	Paralysis	8	2
Remittent “	23	..	Inflammation Conjunctiva	24	..
Intermitt't “	146	1	“ Iris	1	..
Diarrhœa	361	8	Earache	5	..
Dysentery	59	1	Inflammation internal Ear	3	..
Erysipelas	33	..	Ottorrhœa	3	..
Measles	105	..	Inflammation Pericardium	2	..
Mumps	11	..	“ Endocardium	11	..
Syphilis	19	..	Varicose veins	5	..
Gonorrhœa	15	..	Asthma	1	..
Orchitis	6	..	Bronchitis, Acute	33	..
Opthalmia	16	..	“ Chronic	21	..
Delirium	1	..	Inflammation of the Lungs	436	8
Rheumatism	469	..	“ Pleura	11	..
Anemia	25	..	Dyspepsia	3	..
Dropsy	5	1	Disease of the Spleen	1	1
“ from renal disease	2	..	Fistula in Ano	8	..
Consumption	25	6	Hernia	56	..
Scrofula	4	..	Inflammation of the Stomach	1	1
Apoplexy	1	1	“ “ Bowels	1	..
Epilepsy	11	..	“ “ Liver	25	1
Inflammation of the Brain	1	1	Jaundice	25	..
“ of Membranes	1	1	Piles	9	..
Neuralgia	10	..	Gravel	3	..

Very Respectfully,

J. B. SMITH, M.D.,
Act. Asst U. S. Surg. in charge.

TABLE XV.—*Report of Sick and Wounded treated in Third Street United States Hospital from December* 1, 1861, *to December* 1, 1862.

Classes of Diseases	Order of Diseases	Tabular List of Diseases.		Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTICI. (Zymotic Diseases.)	ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.	Typhoid fever		87	22
		Typhus fever			
		Typho-malarial fever			
		Yellow fever			
		Remittent Fever		32	
		Intermittent fever	Quotidian	25	
			Tertian	23	
			Quartan	26	1
			Congestive	1	
		Diarrhœa	Acute	112	1
			Chronic	22	7
		Dysentery	Acute	15	1
			Chronic	5	3
		Cholera morbus		1	
		Erysipelas		7	
		Hospital gangrene			
		Small pox			
		Varioloid			
		Measles		29	
		Scarlet fever			
		Whooping cough			
		Diphtheria			
		Mumps		2	
		Influenza			
		Other diseases of this order			
		Total		395	33
	ORDER 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.	Syphilis		8	
		Gonorrhœa		19	
		Orchitis (gonorrhœal)		2	
		Stricture of urethra			
		Purulent ophthalmia		6	
		Hydrophobia			
		Glanders			
		Bite of serpents			
		Other diseases of this order			
		Total		35	
	ORDER 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.	Starvation			
		Scurvy		2	
		Purpura			
		Delirium tremens		1	
		Inebriation			
		Chronic alcoholism			
		Other diseases of this order		207	2
		Total		210	2

TABLE XV.—Continued.

Classes of Diseases.	Order of Diseases.	Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS II.—CACHETICI. { Constitutional Diseases. }	ORDER 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.	Gout		
		Rheumatism Acute	58	
		Chronic	32	
		Anæmia	1	
		Idiopathic dropsy		
		Cancer. Hard		
		Soft	1	
		Melanosis		
		Epithelial cancer		
		Tumors		
		Dry gangrene		
		Other diseases of this order	1	
		Total	93	
	ORDER 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	Consumption	7	1
		Scrofula	1	
		Other diseases of this order		
		Total	8	1
CLASS III.—PARASITICI. (Parasitic Diseases.)		Itch		
		Tape worm	1	
		Other intestinal worms		
		Other diseases of this class		
		Total	1	
CLASS IV.—MONORGANICI. (Local Diseases.)	ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	Apoplexy (cerebra)		
		Epilepsy	2	
		Headache		
		Insanity		
		Inflammation of the brain	1	
		do of the membranes of the brain		
		do of the spinal cord		
		Nostalgia	2	
		Neuralgia	3	
		Paralysis	1	
		Sunstroke	3	
		Tetanus		
		Other diseases of the nervous system		
		Total	12	
	ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	Amaurosis		
		Cataract		
		Inflammation of the conjunctiva	6	
		Inflammation of the iris		
		Inflammation of the retina	1	
		Night blindness		
		Other diseases of the eye		
		Total	7	

TABLE XV.—Continued.

Classes of Diseases.	Orders of Diseases.	Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS IV.—MONORGANICI. (Local Diseases)—Continued.	ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.	Earache	......	......
		Inflammation of the internal ear	1	......
		Nervous deafness	1	......
		Otorrhœa	......	......
		Other diseases of the ear	......	......
		Total	2	......
	ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	Aneurism	......	......
		Chronic valvular disease of the heart	......	......
		Dropsy from heart disease	......	......
		Dropsy of pericardium	......	......
		Inflammation of pericardium	......	......
		Inflammation of endocardium	......	......
		Inflammation of the veins	......	......
		Varicose veins	1	......
		Varicocele	2	......
		Other diseases of this order	......	......
		Total	3	......
	ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	Asthma	......	......
		Bronchitis { Acute	31	......
		Bronchitis { Chronic	6	......
		Dropsy of chest	1	......
		Epistaxis	1	......
		Inflammation of larynx	2	......
		Inflammation of lungs	31	3
		Inflammation of pleura	3	1
		Hemorrhage from lungs	......	......
		Other diseases of this order	14	......
		Total	89	4
	ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	Colic	1	......
		Constipation	18	......
		Cholera Morbus	1	......
		Cirrhosis of liver	......	......
		Dropsy from hepatic disease	......	......
		Dyspepsia	3	......
		Diseases of pancreas	......	......
		Diseases of spleen	......	......
		Fistula in ano	......	......
		Hernia { Femoral	......	......
		Hernia { Inguinal	12	......
		Hemorrhage from stomach	......	......
		Hemorrhage from bowels	......	......
		Inflammation of the tonsils	3	......
		Inflammation of the stomach	......	......
		Inflammation of the bowels	......	......
		Inflammation of the peritoneum	......	......
		Inflammation of the liver { Acute	1	......
		Inflammation of the liver { Chronic	1	......
		Jaundice	20	1
		Piles	10	......
		Other diseases of this order	3	......
		Total	73	1

TABLE XV.—Continued.

Classes of Diseases.	Order of Diseases.	Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS IV.—MONORGANICI. (Local Diseases)—Continued.	ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	Calculus		
		Diabetes		
		Dropsy from renal disease		
		Diseases of the prostrate		
		Diseases of the testis	1	
		Gravel		
		Inflammation of the kidneys		
		Inflammation of the bladder		
		Incontinence of urine		
		Hydrocele		
		Other diseases of this order	1	
		Total	2	
	ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES & JOINTS.	Anchylosis	1	
		Caries		
		Inflammation of joints		
		Inflammation of bones		
		Inflammation of periosteum		
		Necrosis		
		Other diseases of this order	6	
		Total	7	
	ORDER 9—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	Abscess	7	1
		Boil	2	
		Carbuncle	3	
		Whitlow		
		Skin diseases	2	
		Total	14	1
CLASS V.—THANATICI. (Violent diseases and deaths)	ORDER 1 — WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	Burns		
		Contusions	19	
		Concussion of brain	2	
		Drowning		
		Dislocations		
		Fractures — Simple	11	
		Fractures — Compound		
		Gun-shot wounds (see tabular statement of)	218	24
		Incised wounds		
		Lacerated wounds		
		Punctured wounds		
		Poison	1	
		Suffocation		
		Sprains		
		Scalds		
		Other accidents and injuries	3	
	ORDER 2 — HOMICIDE.	Homicide		

TABLE XV.—Continued.

Classes of Diseases	Order of Diseases	Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases	Deaths.
CLASS V.—THANATICI. Violent diseases and deaths—Continued.	ORDER 3—SUICIDE	Wounds	......	......
		Poison	......	......
		Drowning	......	......
		Hanging	......	......
		Otherwise	......	......
	ORDER 4—EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.	Hanging	......	......
		Shooting	......	......
		Total	311	26
		Grand total	1,204	66

TABLE XVI.—*Giving the total number of patients received into the different hospitals, number who died, etc.*

	Third Street	Washington Park.	Marine.	West End.
Total received	1,204	3,015	1,140	1,412
" wounded	250	578	140	....
" sick	954	2 437	1,000	....
" wounded died	24	68	....	....
" sick died	42	105	....	....
Proportion of wounded died	9.6 pr. ct	12 pr. ct	....	....
Proportion of sick died	4 5 "	5.1 "	....	....
Whole number of deaths	66	173	76	112
Proportion to number received	5 5 pr. ct	5 8 pr. ct	6.7 pr. ct.	8 pr ct.

This table presents the following aggregates, viz :

Total number of patients received	6,771
Total number died	427
Ratio of died to patients	1 in 16
Ratio of sick to wounded	4½ to 1

Diseases.	Received	Died.	Ratio of deaths.
Typhoid fever	478	94	1 in 5
Remittent fever	55	.....	....
Intermittent fever	221	1	1 in 220
Diarrhœa	496	10	1 in 31
Dysentery	79	5	1 in 16
Measles	134	......	....
Rheumatism	559	......	....
Inflammation of lungs	467	11	1 in 42
Bronchitis	91	....	....
Consumption	32	7	1 in 4
Gun-shot wounds	796	92	1 in 8
Other diseases	3,167	201	1 in 16

TABLE XVII.—*Statement showing the enrollment of militia, number of volunteers, and number of men drafted, on 1st October, 1862, in the State of Ohio.*

COUNTIES	Enrollment.	No. volunteers furnished from commencement of war to 1st Oct., 1862.	Number drafted.	COUNTIES	Enrollment.	No volunteers furnished from commencement of war to 1st Oct., 1862.	Number drafted.
Adams	3,920	1,592	....	Logan	3,924	1,635	....
Allen	3,792	1 550	....	Lorain	5,496	1,910	287
Ashland	4,033	1,408	203	Lucas	5 918	2,562	....
Ashtabula	5 945	2,275	92	Madison	2,909	1,138	28
Athens	4,297	1,963	....	Mahoning	4,895	1,581	377
Auglaize	3,282	1,148	164	Marion	3 213	1 045	240
Belmont	5,973	2 288	101	Medina	3,858	1,160	383
Brown	5,127	1,918	129	Meigs	4,736	1,893	....
Butler	6,544	2,759	....	Mercer	2,530	819	193
Carroll	2,615	914	125	Miami	5,814	2,461	....
Champaign	4,112	1,705	....	Monroe	4,489	1,733	61
Clark	4,838	1,962	....	Montgomery	8,959	2,915	662
Clermont	6,191	2,496	....	Morgan	3,872	1 374	172
Clinton	3,910	1,465	98	Morrow	3.530	1,208	203
Columbiana	5,738	2,086	209	Muskingum	7,020	2,496	307
Coshocton	4,299	1,519	198	Noble	3 617	1,106	339
Crawford	4,524	1,223	580	Ottawa	1 587	596	37
Cuyahoga	14,360	5,443	300	Paulding	1,025	458	....
Darke	4 913	1,644	317	Perry	3,104	1,197	44
Defiance	2,535	852	163	Pickaway	4,294	1,933	....
Delaware	4,430	1,739	31	Pike	2,353	1,060	....
Erie	4,223	1,626	63	Portage	4,420	1,451	313
Fairfield	4,878	1,923	25	Preble	3,575	1,344	87
Fayette	3,243	1,317	....	Putnam	2,459	908	75
Franklin	7,841	3 476	....	Richland	5 870	2,120	227
Fulton	2,792	1,020	95	Ross	5,853	2,687	....
Gallia	3,832	1,323	209	Sandusky	4 387	1,566	188
Geauga	2,711	1,025	58	Scioto	4,797	2,210	....
Greene	5,099	1,914	125	Seneca	5,497	2,064	127
Guernsey	3,961	1,583	....	Shelby	2,602	1,001	41
Hamilton	39,926	16,324	....	Stark	7,910	2,622	541
Hancock	4 156	1,287	377	Summit	5,076	1,677	356
Hardin	3,077	1 252	....	Trumbull	5,937	2,155	243
Harrison	3,277	1,108	205	Tuscarawas	5,757	1,879	424
Henry	1,959	728	54	Union	3,059	1,170	53
Highland	4,755	1,715	181	Van Wert	2 172	716	151
Hocking	2,935	1,195	....	Vinton	2,446	1,002	....
Holmes	3,522	1 003	406	Warren	5,352	2,088	52
Huron	5,318	2,067	49	Washington	6,089	2,329	107
Jackson	3,221	1,230	58	Wayne	5,786	1,945	369
Jefferson	4 379	1,856	....	Williams	3,175	1 046	224
Knox	4,981	1,689	302	Wood	3,699	1,487	....
Lake	2,579	974	59	Wyandot	3,322	1,316	3
Lawrence	4,062	1,852	....				
Licking	6,595	2,277	361	Total	425,147	160,809	12,251

TABLE XVIII.— *Of the number of Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, and Liens, recorded in the year ending July* 1, 1862.

COUNTIES.	Number of Deeds and Leases.	Number of Mortgages and Liens	Amount of Money secured.
Adams	364	107	$61 326 00
Allen	521	198	389,044 00
Ashland	472	208	198,495 78
Ashtabula	....	...... No	report ....
Athens	420	110	62,784 09
Auglaize	477	157	69,018 60
Belmont	438	219	153,993 00
Brown	628	252	220,486 80
Butler	752	485	558,136 00
Carroll	282	116	102,490 58
Champaign	530	252	295 352 97
Clark	602	323	367,570 25
Clermont	717	276	188,672 00
Clinton	379	203	206 033 62
Columbiana	850	380	246,771 38
Coshocton	511	160	216,702 02
Crawford	617	292	198,567 00
Cuyahoga	1 850	1,150	345,000 00
Darke	769	244	152,526 00
Defiance	423	217	,93 744 00
Delaware	618	226	228,609 00
Erie	654	310	242,892 00
Fairfield	485	219	193,010 00
Fayette	233	113	220,479 55
Franklin	1,239	631	545,946 00
Fulton	450	149	207,750 46
Gallia	412	193	77,684 84
Geauga	464	186	160,119 00
Greene	625	321	277,441 21
Guernsey	391	196	115,358 00
Hamilton	2,654	1,698	2,627,575 24
Hancock	580	210	3,005 53
Hardin	405	142	71,177 25
Harrison	418	135	110.160 00
Henry	487	127	46,106 24
Highland	603	185	91,530 00
Hocking	216	120	63 574 00
Holmes	341	171	931,234 00
Huron	764	329	210,750 00
Jackson	254	77	61,754 45
Jefferson	455	228	237,403 00
Knox	528	276	268,365 00
Lake	440	164	154.481 00
Lawrence	284	67	70,101 00
Licking	747	397	494,744 00
Logan	586	233	207,847 00
Lorain	921	332	297.461 00
Lucas	1,117	406	468,964 00
Madison	282	86	176,547 00
Mahoning	703	186	122.338 00
Marion	423	158	114.745 00
Medina	593	288	226 894 00
Meigs	465	100	128 583 24
Mercer	480	180	91,281 73
Miami	646	....	....
Monroe	361	207	96,333 00
Montgomery	1,318	706	3,049,240 12
Morgan	341	128	58,963 00

Of the number of Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, and Liens—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Deeds and Leases.	Number of Mortgages and Liens.	Amount of Money secured.
Morrow	460	199	$102 661 00
Muskingum	681	339	353,860 00
Noble	378	104	84 199 75
Ottawa	276	109	61,690 11
Paulding	340	65	24,384 43
Perry	352	149	127,135 00
Pickaway	315	148	250,968 00
Pike	240	55	28,554 00
Portage	574	279	242,653 00
Preble	507	171	201,180 23
Putnam	....	....	....
Richland	698	343	171,500 00
Ross	548	269	291,892 00
Sandusky	563	403	307,798 88
Scioto	389	147	327,431 56
Seneca	715	356	238 324 36
Shelby	425	213	128,046 45
Stark	938	503	550,357 83
Summit	585	291	274,847 28
Trumbull	905	263	284 185 00
Tuscarawas	680	292	230 000 00
Union	473	150	156 636 72
Van Wert	437	157	116,123 65
Vinton	268	49	32 340 00
Warren	553	295	278,019 44
Washington	921	330	304,300 00
Wayne	626	266	243,918 42
Williams	607	205	96,676 43
Wood	837	277	138,518 00
Wyandot	495	207	112,708 00
Totals	49 494	21,963	$22,759,253 09

TABLE XIX.—*Of the number of Suits and Judgments entered in the Courts of Common Pleas, for the year ending July 1, 1862.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Suits.	Number of Judgm'nts	No. of Inquests returned.	Remarks.
Adams	83	57	2	2 persons drowned.
Allen	168	170	*1	
Ashland	440	148	*1	Suicide by hanging.
Ashtabula	308	388	2	2 " " "
Athens	191	198	....	
Auglaize	107	86	*1	Drowned.
Belmont	208	155	4	
Brown	213	176	....	
Butler	476	436	....	
Carroll	129	51	*6	
Champaign	181	135	....	
Clark	212	110	2	
Clermont	226	141	7	5 persons drowned.
Clinton	134	168	....	
Columbiana	234	220	3	
Coshocton	190	105	....	
Crawford	243	204	....	
Cuyahoga	769	619	20	
Darke	207	179	3	2 hung themselves.
Defiance	58	54	....	
Delaware	175	120	....	
Erie	173	213	....	
Fairfield	247	278	4	
Fayette	176	150	....	
Franklin	126	117	6	
Fulton	73	45	....	
Gallia	153	162	....	
Geauga	86	128	......	
Greene	283	231	....	
Guernsey	203	179	2	
Hamilton	3,434	4,000	32	
Hancock	178	140	2	
Hardin	103	69	3	
Harrison	115	130	1	
Henry	95	60	1	
Highland	228	165	2	
Hocking	125	93	....	
Holmes	112	79	1	
Huron	207	138	....	
Jackson	143	189	1	
Jefferson	192	145	5	
Knox	239	240	....	
Lake	106	56	2	
Lawrence	222	181	....	
Licking	316	426	4	
Logan	279	187	....	
Lorain	182	128	....	
Lucas	322	468	17	1 by Justice of the Peace.
Madison	158	162	*1	
Mahoning	199	106	1	
Marion	135	65	4	2 killed by lightning.
Medina	140	87	....	
Meigs	136	91	....	
Mercer	73	78	*1	
Miami	218	230	*1	
Monroe	103	136	....	
Montgomery	567	423	10	4 by Justice of the Peace.
Morgan	188	112	2	1 Infanticide.

Of the number of Suits and Judgments entered in Courts of Common Pleas—Con'd.

COUNTIES.	Number of Suits.	Number of Judgm'nts.	No. of Inquests returned.	Remarks.
Morrow	139	112	....	
Muskingum	284	329	....	
Noble	137	83	....	
Ottawa	135	66	....	
Paulding	108	72	2	Infants.
Perry	114	53	....	
Pickaway	289	316	4	1 suicide by poison.
Pike	135	113	....	
Portage	222	101	....	
Preble	156	100	3	
Putnam	217	31	1	
Richland	325	221	9	1 disease of the heart.
Ross	220	139	....	
Sandusky	136	86	....	
Scioto	290	242	1	
Seneca	155	135	1	Suicide by hanging.
Shelby	116	65	*2	
Stark	407	384	....	
Summit	145	172	....	
Trumbull	284	246	15	1 taking opium ; 1 hanging.
Tuscarawas	210	132	....	
Union	122	108	*1	Shot himself.
Van Wert	52	45	....	
Vinton	183	161	1	1 Infanticide.
Warren	209	122	....	
Washington	289	194	2	
Wayne	225	180	3	
Williams	118	109	2	1 cut his throat.
Wood	152	115	1	
Wyandot	116	146	....	
Totals	21.183	18,187	203	

---

* By Justice of the Peace.

TABLE XX — *Of Naturalizations in the several counties of Ohio, showing the number naturalized in the Courts of Common Pleas, for ten years, ending July 1, 1862.*

COUNTIES.	England, Wales, and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other countries.	Total.
Adams	......	1	3	1	5
Allen	......	......	......	......	......
Ashland	......	......	......	......	......
Ashtabula	......	......	......	......	......
Athens	......	......	......	......	......
Auglaize	......	......	......	......	......
Belmont	......	......	......	......	......
Brown	......	......	......	......	......
Butler	......	......	......	......	......
Carroll	......	......	1	......	1
Champaign	......	......	......	......	......
Clark	4	2	1	......	7
Clermont	......	......	......	......	......
Clinton	......	......	1	......	1
Columbiana	5	......	......	......	5
Coshocton	......	......	......	......	......
Crawford	......	......	......	......	......
Cuyahoga	6	1	5	6	18
Darke	......	1	7	3	11
Defiance	......	......	......	......	......
Delaware	1	......	......	......	1
Erie	1	1	7	1	10
Fairfield	3	......	4	......	7
Fayette	......	......	......	......	......
Franklin	......	......	......	......	......
Fulton	......	......	......	......	......
Gallia	......	......	......	......	......
Geauga	......	1	......	......	1
Greene	......	......	......	......	......
Guernsey	......	......	......	1	1
Hamilton	11	19	179	13	222
Hancock	......	......	......	......	......
Hardin	......	......	......	......	......
Harrison	......	......	......	......	......
Henry	......	......	......	......	......
Highland	......	......	......	......	......
Hocking	......	......	......	......	......
Holmes	......	......	......	......	......
Huron	3	......	2	......	5
Jackson	......	......	......	......	......
Jefferson	......	......	......	......	......
Knox	......	......	......	......	......
Lake	6	......	......	......	6
Lawrence	......	......	......	......	......
Licking	......	......	......	......	......
Logan	......	......	......	......	......
Lorain	......	......	......	......	......
Lucas	......	......	......	5	5
Madison	......	......	......	......	......
Mahoning	......	......	......	......	......
Marion	......	......	......	......	......
Medina	6	......	4	2	12
Meigs	......	......	......	......	......
Mercer	......	......	......	......	......

Of Naturalizations, etc.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	England, Wales, and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other countries.	Total.
Miami	......	......	......	......	......
Monroe	......	......	......	......	......
Montgomery	......	......	......	4	4
Morgan	......	......	......	......	......
Morrow	1	......	......	......	1
Muskingum	......	......	......	......	......
Noble	......	......	......	......	......
Ottawa	......	......	......	......	......
Paulding	......	......	......	2	2
Perry	......	......	......	......	......
Pickaway	......	......	......	......	......
Pike	......	......	......	......	......
Portage	......	......	......	......	......
Preble	......	......	......	......	......
Putnam	......	......	......	......	......
Richland	1	......	1	2	4
Ross	......	......	......	......	......
Sandusky	......	......	......	......	......
Scioto	......	......	......	......	......
Seneca	......	......	......	......	......
Shelby	......	......	......	......	......
Stark	......	......	1	......	1
Summit	......	1	......	......	1
Trumbull	......	......	......	......	......
Tuscarawas	......	......	......	......	......
Union	......	......	......	......	......
Van Wert	......	......	......	......	......
Vinton	......	......	......	......	......
Warren	......	......	......	2	5
Washington	......	1	......	......	1
Wayne	......	......	......	......	......
Williams	1	......	......	......	1
Wood	......	......	......	......	......
Wyandot	......	......	......	......	......
Total	49	28	216	45	338

Table XXI.—*Of the Naturalizations of Foreign-born Persons, in the Probate Courts of Ohio, for the year ending July 1, 1862.*

Counties.	England, Wales, and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.
Adams	....	....	....	....	....
Allen	1	6	11	3	21
Ashland (not specified)	....	....	....	....	13
Ashtabula	9	....	....	....	9
Athens (not specified)	....	....	....	....	8
Auglaize	....	....	42	8	50
Belmont	....	7	4	6	17
Brown	2	....	3	5	10
Butler	4	10	52	3	69
Carroll	....	2	2	....	4
Champaign	....	9	2	1	12
Clark	8	26	21	....	55
Clermont	5	4	11	4	24
Clinton	....	2	....	....	2
Columbiana	4	3	2	....	9
Coshocton	11	15	6	1	33
Crawford (not specified)	....	....	...	....	60
Cuyahoga	12	10	24	9	55
Darke	....	2	15	9	26
Defiance	1	....	11	1	13
Delaware	3	2	2	3	10
Erie	7	10	36	1	54
Fairfield	1	....	5	2	8
Fayette	....	4	....	....	4
Franklin	15	18	64	10	107
Fulton	1	....	2	7	10
Gallia	1	....	1	....	2
Geauga	1	....	....	1	2
Greene (not specified)	....	....	....	....	10
Guernsey	4	6	2	....	12
Hamilton	11	101	187	23	322
Hancock	2	....	11	....	13
Hardin	4	1	6	2	13
Harrison	3	....	....	....	3
Henry	2	5	18	3	28
Highland	1	10	4	6	21
Hocking	....	4	3	....	7
Holmes	3	....	6	7	16
Huron	7	1	12	2	22
Jackson	11	5	7	....	23
Jefferson	8	....	2	....	10
Knox	3	1	3	2	9
Lake	....	....	....	....	....
Lawrence	5	5	10	....	20
Licking	4	10	5	2	21
Logan	....	2	....	....	2
Lorain	6	....	12	....	18
Lucas (not specified)	....	....	....	....	72
Madison	2	12	2	....	16
Mahoning	7	5	4	2	18
Marion	4	4	11	4	23
Medina	3	....	3	....	6
Meigs	3	1	8	1	13
Mercer	1	....	15	....	16
Miami	1	2	7	....	10
Monroe	....	1	10	3	14
Montgomery	2	15	50	4	71
Morgan	....	....	....	....	....

Of the Naturalizations of Foreign-born Persons, in the Probate Courts of Ohio—Con.

COUNTIES.	England, Wales, and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.
Morrow	2	1	1	....	4
Muskingum	1	12	5	1	19
Noble	2	3	3	....	8
Ottawa	2	3	27	....	32
Paulding	1	....	....	1	2
Perry	....	3	3	....	6
Pickaway	1	10	8	.. .	19
Pike	....	....	11	1	12
Portage	2	....	1	1	4
Preble (not specified)	....	....	....	....	6
Putnam	1	4	10	....	15
Richland	7	8	8	3	26
Ross	1	9	24	2	36
Sandusky	....	5	8	4	17
Scioto	2	2	16	1	21
Seneca	....	3	18	1	22
Shelby	....	4	4	...	8
Stark	12	....	38	14	64
Summit	2	2	3	....	7
Trumbull	17	5	2	....	24
Tuscarawas	4	1	20	13	38
Union	2	....	3	....	5
Van Wert	1	....	2	1	4
Vinton	....	....	....	7	7
Warren	2	23	10	....	35
Washington	3	3	13	....	19
Wayne	3	2	9	15	29
Williams	....	1	....	....	1
Wood	8	....	6	1	15
Wyandot	1	5	8	7	21
Totals	250	430	975	208	2,036

TABLE XXII.—*Of Crimes,—distinguishing the Classes of Crimes indicted, and the number of Convictions in the several counties of Ohio, for the year ending July 1, 1862.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Indictm'ts	Against the person.	Against Prop'rty.	Statute Offenses.	Convictions.
Adams	6	4	1	1	1
Allen	23	4	3	16	17
Ashland	11	3	5	3	2
Ashtabula	18	5	9	4	10
Athens	29	8	2	19	9
Auglaize	....	....	....	....	....
Belmont	18	8	5	5	7
Brown	12	4	5	3	....
Butler	63	30	22	11	20
Carroll	11	6	....	5	4
Champaign	13	8	5	....	11
Clark	26	7	4	15	17
Clermont	20	8	4	8	11
Clinton	43	10	11	22	2
Columbiana	54	12	11	31	26
Coshocton	103	15	31	57	44
Crawford	13	6	5	2	4
Cuyahoga	79	11	42	26	55
Darke	4	3	1	....	8
Defiance	9	6	1	2	3
Delaware	67	5	4	58	26
Erie	15	5	9	1	4
Fairfield	10	4	5	1	5
Fayette	67	12	12	43	12
Franklin	40	12	15	3	13
Fulton	8	4	2	2	6
Gallia	34	Not specified.		....	18
Geauga	9	2	....	7	8
Greene	89	17	13	59	60
Guernsey	25	1	2	22	15
Hamilton	208	83	123	2	120
Hancock	5	2	3	....	....
Hardin	4	3	....	1	3
Harrison	10	1	2	7	1
Henry	8	1	3	4	3
Highland	12	2	3	7	5
Hocking	11	6	5	....	10
Holmes	8	4	....	4	5
Huron	47	9	12	26	30
Jackson	6	6	....	....	5
Jefferson	7	2	5	....	....
Knox	41	4	5	32	25
Lake	24	11	7	6	6
Lawrence	17	7	8	2	6
Licking	45	7	12	26	15
Logan	69	5	4	60	39
Lorain	45	7	8	30	28
Lucas	28	9	18	1	10
Madison	5	2	2	1	2
Mahoning	38	4	5	29	15
Marion	9	4	2	3	8
Medina	15	5	4	6	8
Meigs	29	7	7	15	15
Mercer	3	1	2	....	3
Miami	17	7	9	1	12
Monroe	26	1	3	22	7
Montgomery	55	18	35	2	26

Of Crimes—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Indictm'ts	Against the person.	Against Prop'rty.	Statute Offenses.	Convictions.
Morgan	12	8	4	....	5
Morrow	3	1	2	....	1
Muskingum	57	8	19	30	33
Noble	14	4	3	7	9
Ottawa	6	2	4	....	1
Paulding	3	....	2	1	1
Perry	6	....	5	1	1
Pickaway	13	5	5	3	6
Pike	10	4	3	3	7
Portage	27	7	7	13	1
Preble	6	....	3	3	3
Putnam	31	5	5	21	8
Richland	25	3	5	17	5
Ross	13	10	3	....	10
Sandusky	7	Not classified.		....	6
Scioto	20	"	"	....	12
Seneca	19	"	"	....	6
Shelby	25	8	5	12	7
Stark	53	12	22	19	13
Summit	25	16	4	5	23
Trumbull	21	5	7	9	10
Tuscarawas	156	6	2	148	75
Union	7	2	1	4	4
Van Wert	5	5	....	....	2
Vinton	18	9	4	5	4
Warren	33	6	15	12	20
Washington	23	10	10	3	12
Wayne	15	11	2	2	9
Williams	8	5	2	1	6
Wood	23	6	9	8	4
Wyandot	2	....	2	....	....
Totals	2,407	606	671	1,050	1,124

TABLE XXIII.—*Of the Marriages, Wills and Administrations in Ohio, for the year ending July* 1, 1862.

COUNTIES.	Married by license.	Married by banns.	Total marriages.	Wills.	Administrations.
Adams	191	3	194	21	25
Allen	182	4	186	9	15
Ashland	172	....	172	24	42
Ashtabula	196	....	196	31	60
Athens	157	....	157	12	13
Auglaize	158	5	163	14	28
Belmont	242	....	242	35	32
Brown	225	......	225	26	45
Butler	342	....	342	31	55
Carroll	120	....	120	19	26
Champaign	199	....	199	10	51
Clark	228	....	228	22	28
Clermont	263	2	265	18	49
Clinton	150	....	150	5	33
Columbiana	195	....	195	42	28
Coshocton	191	....	191	9	29
Crawford	223	....	223	16	37
Cuyahoga	684	....	684	59	87
Darke	245	....	245	14	50
Defiance	104	2	106	7	16
Delaware	174	....	174	11	25
Erie	210	....	210	15	26
Fairfield	244	....	244	26	45
Fayette	124	....	124	7	21
Franklin	486	8	499	46	50
Fulton	82	9	91	6	5
Gallia	200	....	200	12	16
Geauga	139	....	139	14	27
Greene	228	1	229	30	34
Guernsey	208	....	208	20	28
Hamilton	1,874	210	2,084	85	285
Hancock	218	....	218	6	40
Hardin	110	....	110	6	33
Harrison	158	....	158	24	21
Henry	77	3	80	7	16
Highland	232	....	232	19	34
Hocking	152	....	152	4	21
Holmes	177	....	177	12	35
Huron	252	....	252	24	33
Jackson	115	....	115	6	16
Jefferson	221	....	221	25	32
Knox	203	....	203	32	34
Lake	155	....	155	8	19
Lawrence	195	....	195	4	16
Licking	290	....	290	32	36
Logan	175	5	180	15	24
Lorain	253	....	253	30	37
Lucas	150	40	190	9	58
Madison	110	....	110	11	17
Mahoning	168	....	168	31	33
Marion	151	....	151	11	37
Medina	197	....	197	25	59
Meigs	231	5	236	7	13
Mercer	111	17	128	8	22

Marriages, Wills, etc.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Married by license.	Married by banns.	Total marriages.	Wills.	Administrations.
Miami	279	....	279	20	51
Monroe	204	....	204	21	35
Montgomery	404	4	408	27	63
Morgan	200	....	200	16	33
Morrow	180	....	180	11	19
Muskingum	338	....	338	32	43
Noble	172	....	172	16	23
Ottawa	59	....	59	4	9
Paulding	50	....	50	2	12
Perry	134	....	134	22	16
Pickaway	216	....	216	12	34
Pike	106	....	106	8	9
Portage	204	....	204	29	39
Preble	180	....	180	18	36
Putnam	106	9	115	15	25
Richland	266	....	266	30	33
Ross	235	....	235	28	61
Sandusky	222	....	222	8	17
Scioto	226	1	227	18	34
Seneca	237	25	262	23	26
Shelby	156	1	157	14	30
Stark	321	4	325	19	41
Summit	270	....	270	27	33
Trumbull	211	....	211	37	31
Tuscarawas	282	......	282	29	28
Union	133	......	133	15	35
Van Wert	102	2	104	2	10
Vinton	88	....	88	7	15
Warren	209	....	209	29	35
Washington	261	....	261	25	23
Wayne	253	7	260	34	38
Williams	129	....	129	12	25
Wood	132	....	132	14	23
Wyandot	151	....	151	8	31
Total	....	....	4,529	1,632	3,003

TABLE XXIV.—*Violent Deaths, Homicides, Suicides and Casualties.*

COUNTIES.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Total.	Number of Inquests.
Adams	......	......	5 drowning	5	5
Allen	1	......	2, 1 RR	3	1
Ashland	......	1	......	1	1
Ashtabula	......	2	......	2	2
Athens	......	......	7	7	2
Auglaize	......	......	1 drowning	1	1
Belmont	1	......	3	4	4
Brown	......	......	......	......	......
Butler	......	1	7	8	8
Carroll	......	......	......	......	......
Champaign	......	......	......	......	......
Clark	1	3	3	7	*8
Clermont	2	......	5 drowning	7	7
Clinton	......	......	......	......	......
Columbiana	1	1	1	3	3
Coshocton	......	......	3	3	1
Crawford	......	......	2	2	2
Cuyahoga	1	2	17	20	20
Darke	......	......	......	......	......
Defiance	......	......	1	1	1
Delaware	......	......	......	......	......
Erie	......	......	4	4	4
Fairfield	1	2	......	3	3
Fayette	......	......	......	......	......
Franklin	......	......	5	5	6
Fulton	......	......	......	......	......
Gallia	......	1	1	2	2
Geauga	......	2	......	2	......
Greene	......	......	......	......	......
Guernsey	......	......	2	2	2
Hamilton	19	19	160	188	216
Hancock	1	......	5	6	3
Hardin	1	1	7	9	3
Harrison	......	......	1	1	1
Henry	......	......	6	6	1
Highland	......	1	1	2	2
Hocking	......	1	1	2	2
Holmes	......	......	......	......	......
Huron	......	......	1	1	1
Jackson	......	1	2	3	3
Jefferson	......	1	4	5	5
Knox	......	1	1	2	2
Lake	......	2	3	5	2
Lawrence	1	......	14	15	6
Licking	1	......	3	4	4
Logan	......	......	......	......	......
Lorain	1	1	2	4	......
Lucas	2	......	19	21	16
Madison	......	......	1	1	1
Mahoning	......	1	......	1	......
Marion	1	......	3	4	3
Medina	......	......	......	......	......
Meigs	......	......	......	......	......
Mercer	......	......	1	1	1
Miami	4	1	4	9	6
Monroe	......	1	6	7	7
Montgomery	1	2	9	12	14

Violent Deaths, etc.—Continued.

Counties.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Total.	Number of Inquests.
Morgan	......	......	4	4	2
Morrow	......	......	......	......	......
Muskingum	2	......	11	13	9
Noble	......	......	......	......	......
Ottawa	1	1	3	†5	2
Paulding	......	......	5	5	2
Perry	......	......	......	......	......
Pickaway	2	1	2	5	5
Pike	......	......	......	......	......
Portage	......	2	1	3	......
Preble	......	......	3	3	3
Putnam	1	......	4	†5	1
Richland	1	......	9	10	10
Ross	4	......	2	6	4
Sandusky	......	......	2	2	1
Scioto	3	......	5	8	8
Seneca	......	1	......	1	1
Shelby	......	2	3	5	5
Stark	2	......	1	3	3
Summit	......	1	1	2	1
Trumbull	3	3	13	19	8
Tuscarawas	......	......	......	......	......
Union	......	1	......	1	1
Van Wert	1	1	2	4	2
Vinton	......	......	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	6	8	6
Washington	......	1	3	4	2
Wayne	......	1	2	3	3
Williams	......	1	1	2	2
Wood	......	......	1	1	1
Wyandot	......	......	......	......	......
Aggregate	51	65	407	523	464

* One natural death. † Two drowned.

TABLE XXV.—*Number and Value of New Structures erected between July* 1, 1861, *and July* 1, 1862

COUNTIES.	Number.	Value.	Kind.
Adams	54	$16 475	
Allen	115	29,840	2 mills.
Ashland	83	28,520	
Ashtabula	99	23,440	
Athens	43	8,750	All small dwellings and barns.
Auglaize	108	24,751	No public buildings.
Belmont	56	16,220	No public buildings.
Brown	....	26,375	
Butler	120	69,600	
Carroll	32	7,770	
Champaign	79	31 370	Houses, barns and stables.
Clark	99	43,000	No public buildings.
Clermont	87	33,2[illegible]0	2 factories, 4 churches, 6 school houses.
Clinton	41	11,800	
Columbiana	110	42,275	
Coshocton	56	15 432	
Crawford	192	50,668	No public buildings.
Cuyahoga	371	....	
Darke	135	36,756	3 school houses.
Defiance	97	....	8 school houses.
Delaware	92	26,239	
Erie	91	36,000	2,385.
Fairfield	67	21,850	
Fayette	39	17,950	No public buildings – $2,805.
Franklin	222	124,580	
Fulton	104	14,640	2,805.
Gallia	28	8,950	
Geauga	45	6,855	No public buildings.
Greene	101	51,033	6 bridges.
Guernsey	39	9 407	1 factory.
Hamilton	543	569,670	3 factories.
Hancock	169	46,200	2 churches, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills 2
Hardin	51	10,810	[shops, 13 sch'l h's, 81 dwgs, 67 barns.
Harrison	56	15 300	3 school houses.
Henry	47	8,980	No public buildings.
Highland	44	12,925	1 mill.
Hocking	32	6,415	
Holmes	39	9,600	
Huron	100	25,000	
Jackson	31	11,275	
Jefferson	65	17,480	
Knox	106	21,069	4 school houses.
Lake	55	27,440	No public buildings.
Lawrence	13	4,478	No public buildings.
Licking	106	32 822	No public buildings.
Logan	96	32,600	No public buildings.
Lorain	163	38,109	No public buildings.
Lucas	197	104,765	
Madison	34	20,752	
Mahoning	114	35,188	1 steam saw mill.
Marion	85	23,860	
Medina	97	20,935	No public buildings.
Meigs	53	24 540	1 salt furnace.
Mercer	50	13,760	
Miami	81	38,229	3 were school houses.
Monroe	24	6,022	
Montgomery	225	149,920	
Morgan	36	8,155	1 oil refinery.
Morrow	109	31,455	
Muskingum	56	16,028	1 saw mill, 1 carding machine.

Number and Value of New Structures.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Value.	Kind.
Noble	42	$9 855	4 school houses—$1,050.
Ottawa	46	13,850	No public buildings.
Paulding	13	2,950	1 grist mill.
Perry	36	9,110	No public buildings.
Pickaway	43	20,915	No public buildings.
Pike	29	18,020	1 woolen factory.
Portage	89	32,805	3 churches, 6 school houses.
Preble	81	31,350	2 school houses, additional.
Putnam	85	24,610	1 church, 2 school houses.
Richland	180	62,850	
Ross	74	30,425	
Sandusky	150	38,902	1 church.
Scioto	64	19,986	1 factory.
Seneca	169	53,145	
Shelby	100	24,060	6 churches and 6 school houses.
Stark	174	46,818	
Summit	110	25,986	
Trumbull	106	23,400	
Tuscarawas	96	30,315	
Union	48	9,225	
Van Wert	52	10,180	
Vinton	8	1,200	
Warren	59	27,628	
Washington	89	23,277	1 tannery.
Wayne	154	47,755	3 mills, 1 shop.
Williams	151	25,038	1 factory.
Wood	99	17,617	
Wyandot	81	22,812	No public buildings.
Aggregate	8,003	2,989 520	

TABLE XXVI.—*Statistics of Cincinnati Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

CINCINNATI BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Cincinnati, November 25, 1862.

The Cincinnati Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission has been in operation about twelve months, having been organized Nov. 27, 1861.

Steps were immediately taken to form a Central Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society for Cincinnati and vicinity, to prepare and issue a circular to the women of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and to inspect the camps and hospitals in and near the city, and so far as our limited means would permit, to supply their wants. A few boxes of goods previously forwarded to Dr. W. H. Mussey, were turned over to us, and constituted our first stock of sanitary stores.

On the 13th of December we issued an edition of 5,000 copies of a circular to the public, stating in detail the needs of the army, and the plans proposed whereby the liberal and patriotic, especially among the women of our country, might co-operate with the Government. On the 1st day of February, we issued another edition of 5,000 copies of the same circular, making such changes as experience had proved advisable. And again, on the 13th of February, we made another appeal to the public by issuing an address, of which we published 5,000 copies.

On Sunday, the 16th February, news of the fighting at Fort Donelson reached us. A number of citizens immediately commenced to solicit money to enable us to send relief to the wounded. The sum of $2,795 was obtained and placed in our hands on the 17th. We chartered the sanitary boat "Allen Collier," and before midnight she left our wharf, loaded with sanitary stores, under the care of several members of the Commission, accompanied by a corps of ten volunteer surgeons and thirty-six nurses.

The expedition reached Donelson on Thursday, 20th, and after spending twenty-four hours in ministering to the sick and wounded, started on their return trip, with eighty-two on board, of whom one died before reaching Cincinnati.

This was our first expedition ; since which about thirty others of a like nature have been sent out, at an expense, as the Treasurer's Report will show, of about $10,000.

The Reports of the Treasurer and Storekeeper, which I will send, will make the most satisfactory exhibit of the work of the Commission.

That no injustice may be done, it is desirable to omit names.

I presume $300,000 will not be a high estimate of the value of the money and articles received and distributed.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

R. W. BURNET.

Receipts and Disbursements of Sanitary Commission, Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS.

From State of Ohio, donation	$1,000 00
" city of Cincinnati, donation	2,000 00
" citizens of " "	28,450 51
" " all other parts of Ohio, donation	5,233 10
" State of Indiana, in payment for transportation of soldiers, and donations from citizens of Indiana	262 32
" citizens of Tennessee, donations	10 00
" " Kentucky, "	238 00
" a citizen of New York, "	75 00
" State of Illinois, for transportation of soldiers	951 14
" " Michigan, " "	369 75
" " Iowa, " "	827 04
	$39,416 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

For freight and drayage	$731 03
" postage and stationery	279 18
" medicines and liquors	1,345 52
" transportation of sick and wounded soldiers from Cincinnati to their homes	3,064 14
" Central Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society	3,104 65
" transportation service, charter of steamboats, and outfit of same	10,681 56
" Soldiers' Home	1,550 00
" hospital expenses, nurses, furniture, &c	441 97
" clothing	802 05
" washing	677 84
" boots, shoes, and slippers	692 30
" remittances to U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington City, including premium on drafts	2,003 75
" office expenses, salaries of clerks, porters and labor	2,862 67
" supplies (a great variety of articles purchased) for distribution in camps and hospitals	7,653 27
Cash balance on hand	3,526 93
	$39,416 86

List of Articles received and Distributed during the first year of the Cincinnati Branch of the U. S Sanitary Commission.

Articles.	Total received.	Total distributed.	On hand.	Articles.	Total received.	Total distributed.	On hand.
Comforts	10,867	9,797	1,070	Coats	933	681	252
Blankets	5,053	4 329	724	Pants	1,355	1,189	166
Pillows	15,223	13 202	2,021	Vests	240	176	64
Sheets	30,282	25,147	5,135	Hats and Caps	516	475	41
Socks	20,335	20 242	93	Neck-ties	469	206	263
Drawers	21 797	10,843	954	Napkins	1,359	33	1,326
Shirts	48,349	44,886	3,463	Wines and Liquors	4,197	2,946	1,251
Pillow-cases	47,408	36,233	11,175	House-wives	426	320	106
Towels	38,863	29,570	9,293	Pin-cushions	5,098	2,464	2,634
Fruits	31,112	27,047	4,065	Eye shades	1,070	580	490
Bed-ticks	7,715	6 175	1 540	Bags	752	350	402
Handkerchiefs	31,123	23,749	7,374	Crutches	445	409	36
Mittens	3 357	2,467	890	Shawls	54	4	50
Cushions	10,931	7,409	3,522	Combs	1,268	790	478
Slippers	4 693	4,453	240	Slings	933	453	480
Dressing-gowns	2,297	1,613	684	Spit-cups	1,017	955	62
Bed-gowns	369	156	213	Dried Fruit	5,181	389	4,792
Boots and Shoes	510	499	11				

RECEIPTS OF SANITARY COMMISSION AT CINCINNATI.

Arrowroot, 146 lbs.
Ale, 18 bbls , 12 kegs.
Apples (green), 33½ bbls.
Apple-butter, ½ bbl.
Apples (dried), 12 bbls.
Beans, 1 bush
Butter, 2 669 lbs.
Bread, 1,343 loaves.
Barley (pearl), 608 lbs.
Buckets (tin and wood), 244.
Bowls (wash), 512.
Beef (dried), 6 350 lbs.
Blacking, 14 boxes.
Brooms, 64.
Bedsteads, cots, etc., 613
Bed pans, 220.
Bowls (drinking), 1,351.
Brushes, 21.
Brandy, 2 kegs, 1 bbl.
Candles, 386 lbs.
Corkscrews, 27.
Crackers, 5,550 lbs.
Cups and saucers, 270.
Chambers, 294.
Cologne, 49 bottles.
Chairs (rocking, etc.), 329.
Canteens, 24.
Cocoa, 40 lbs.
Coffins, 72.
Chocolate, 8 lbs.
Coffee, 665 lbs.
Chickens (live), 828.
Corn-meal, 7,310 lbs.
Coffee-mugs, 48.
Cheese, 355 lbs.
Corn (dried), 30 lbs.
Candlesticks, 72.
Cakes, rusks, dried toast, etc., 1,600 lbs.
Corn starch, 280 lbs.
Coffee-pots, 25.
Concentrated milk, 7 cans.
Cranberries (fresh), 1 bbl.
Catsup, 40 galls., 73 bottles.
Dippers (tin), 6.
Desks, 3.
Drinking-tubes for soldiers, 108.
Eggs, 9,887 doz.
Fans, 2,311.
Feeders for sick soldiers, 180.
Flat-irons, 6.
Foot-warmers, 6.
Farina, 206 lbs.
Fish (dried), 12 lbs.
Figs (drums), 2.
Fly-nets, 18.
Groceries, 2,700 lbs.
Green corn, 1 sk.
Gum-drops, 1 box.
Groats, 100 lbs.
Grapes, 540 lbs.
Gastrions, 3lbs.
Hops, 134 lbs.
Herbs, 33 packages.
Hatchets, 11.
Herrings, 2 boxes.
Honey, 5 jars, 2 cans, 2 bottles.
Hominy, 3 packages.
Havelocks, 5.
Horse-radish, 6 bottles.
Ice, 74 tons.
Lard oil, 2 kegs.
Lanterns, 128.
Lumber, 10,000 feet.
Lemon syrup, 129 bottles.
Lemons, 39 boxes, 10 doz.
Linseed oil, 1 keg.
Lobsters, 8 cans.
Lard, 1 box.
Knives and forks, 498.
Kettles, 4.
Milk, 136 galls.
Mattrasses, 468.
Melons, 7.
Mustard, 75 lbs.
Mops, 51.
Mugs, 48.
Maccaroni, 2 boxes.
Medicine, 9 "
Molasses (maple), 1 keg, 40 cans, 17 jars.
Mosquito-bars, 414.
Mutton tallow, 30 lbs.
Mustard-seed, 1 sack.
Nails, 7 kegs.
Night-caps, 125.
Oatmeal, 275 lbs.
Oranges, 17½ boxes.
Oysters, 5 boxes.
Onions, 91 bbls.
Oakum (picked), 5 packages.
Pork, ½ bbl.
Pitchers, 38.
Prunes, 240 lbs.

Pepper, 202 papers.
Potatoes, 57 bbls.
Peaches (ripe), 3½ bbls.
Pop-corn, 30 lbs.
Puzzles, 6.
Pickles, 4 bbls., 30 kegs, 141 bottles, 28 jars.
Rice, 615 lbs.
Raisins, 1 box.
Shoulders, 6.
Strawberries (ripe) 24 drawers.
Slates, 519.
Sardines, 11 boxes.
Sausages, 8 packages.
Sage, 11 packages.
Spittoons, 231.
Straw, 67 bales.
Scissors, 24.
Stretchers, 17.
Saucepans, 16.
Stone jugs, 612.
Sago, 536 lbs, 796 cakes.
Soap, 1 378 lbs.
Spoons, (tea and table), 1,284
Sugar, 2,793 lbs.
Shovels, 6.
Spices (assorted), 136 papers.
Salt, 3 sks.
Sticking salves, 11 rolls.
Sourkrout, 2½ bbls.
Tin plates, 484.
Tinware (assorted), 2 boxes.
Tongues, 116.
Tumblers, 750.
Tea, 300 lbs.
Tables, 6.
Tapioca, 18 sks.
Tobacco, 2 bbls, 3 boxes, 4 packages.
Tomatoes (ripe), 3 bush.
Urinals, 125.
Vinegar, 10 bbls , 2 kegs.
Vermicelli, 2 sks.
Washstands, 100.
White lead, 1 keg.
Whisky, 10½ bbls., 10 kegs.
Wine, 2 bbls., 8 kegs.
Yeast cakes, 7 sks.
Lint, bandages and compresses, 30,000 lbs.
Books and pamphlets, etc., 25,000.

GENERAL INDEX.

PAGE
Introductory Remarks........3–4

CLIMATOLOGY.

Frosts........5
Ice........5
Temperature........5
" average........6
" of Cleveland........6
" of Steubenville........6
" of Marietta........6
" of Cincinnati........6
Laws of climate........6–7

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit........7–8
Apple products, and market........8
Value of fruit in Cincinnati........8
Wine, product and value of........9
Orchards and fruits, value of........10

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural standing of the State........10–11
Wheat, crops of........11
Corn, crops of........12
Oats, crops of........13
Other grain........13
Hay, product of........14
Potatoes, crops of........14
Butter and cheese........14–15
Sorghum, and its production........15–16
Tobacco........17
Seeds........17
Maple sugar........17
Agricultural productions, value of........17

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

Iron, manufactures of........19
Wood, "........19
Food, "........19
Leather, "........19
Liquors, "........19
Miscellaneous manufactures........20
Clothing, value of........20
Aggregate manufactures, value of........20
Increased values........20
Coal mined........21
Salt made........21

WAGES, AND PROFITS OF LABOR. PAGE

Labor, price of, per day 21
" cost of, in certain manufactures 22
Profits of manufacturing 23
Interest on capital 23

WEALTH OF OHIO.

Wealth, comparisons of 24
Personal property, value of 24
City property, value of 25
Farm property, value of 25

DEBTS AND TAXATION.

Debts, total in the State 25
Mortgage debt, total of 25
Debts, aggregate of, in 1862 26
Taxes, of all kinds 26
" classes of, paid under internal revenue 27
" on liquors 27
" on manufactures 27
" amount of, paid by Cincinnati 27

MILITARY STATISTICS.

War taxes raised by the State 28
" " " General Government 28
Men raised, in proportion to laborers 29
" able-bodied, in all the States 30
" white males in all the States 30
" proportion of all soldiers 30
" raised for the war, by Ohio 31
Regiments raised by Ohio 32
Batteries " " 32
Cavalry " " 32
Regiments, localities of 33
Labor, abstraction of 33
Hospitals, statistics of 34
Sick, proportions of 34
Wounded, proportions of 34
Diseases of soldiers 35
Deaths by disease 35
Table of diseases and deaths 35
Sanitary commission, report of 35–36

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Vitality and mortality, laws of 37
Physical men of Ohio 37
Births of males and females, proportion 37
Proportion of males and females at different periods 38
Births and deaths, proportion of 38
" " proportion in England 39
Marriages, births and deaths 39
Immigration, its effects on the United States 39–40
Life, limitations of 40
" average of 40

SOCIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.* PAGE
Marriages, number and rate of........ 41
Wills and administrations........ 41
Violent deaths........ 42
Homicides and suicides........ 42
Casualties........ 42
Crimes and convictions........ 43
Indictments........ 43
Crimes against person........ 43
" property........ 43
Judgments and suits at law........ 44
Debts, cost of collecting........ 44
New structures, and their value........ 44
Naturalizations........ 45
" tables of........ 46

TABLE 1. Of the general condition of agriculture in 1862........ 47
2. Wheat, rye, barley and corn raised in Ohio in 1862........ 51
3. Buckwheat, oats, hay, potatoes, butter and cheese produced in Ohio in 1862........ 53
4. Domestic animals in Ohio in 1862........ 55
5. Meteorology of Cincinnati........ 58
6. " Marietta........ 60
7. " Steubenville........ 61
8. " Painesville, Lake county........ 61
9. " Cleveland........ 62
10. " Medina county........ 64
11 " Kelly's Island........ 66
12. Statistics of Marine Hospital, Cincinnati........ 67
13. " West End Hospital, Cincinnati........ 68
14. " Washington Park Hospital, Cincinnati........ 69
15. " Third Street Hospital, Cincinnati........ 70
16. Giving number of patients received at the different hospitals of Cincinnati........ 75
17. Showing the enrollment of militia, number of volunteers, drafted men, &c........ 76
18. Of the number of deeds, leases, mortgages and liens........ 77
19. Of the number of suits and judgments........ 79
20. Of naturalizations in the Court of Common Pleas........ 81
21. Of naturalizations in the Probate Court........ 83
22. Of crimes........ 85
23. Of marriages, wills and administrations........ 87
24. Of violent deaths........ 89
25. Number and value of new structures........ 91
26. Statistics of Cincinnati Sanitary Commission........ 93